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March 1958
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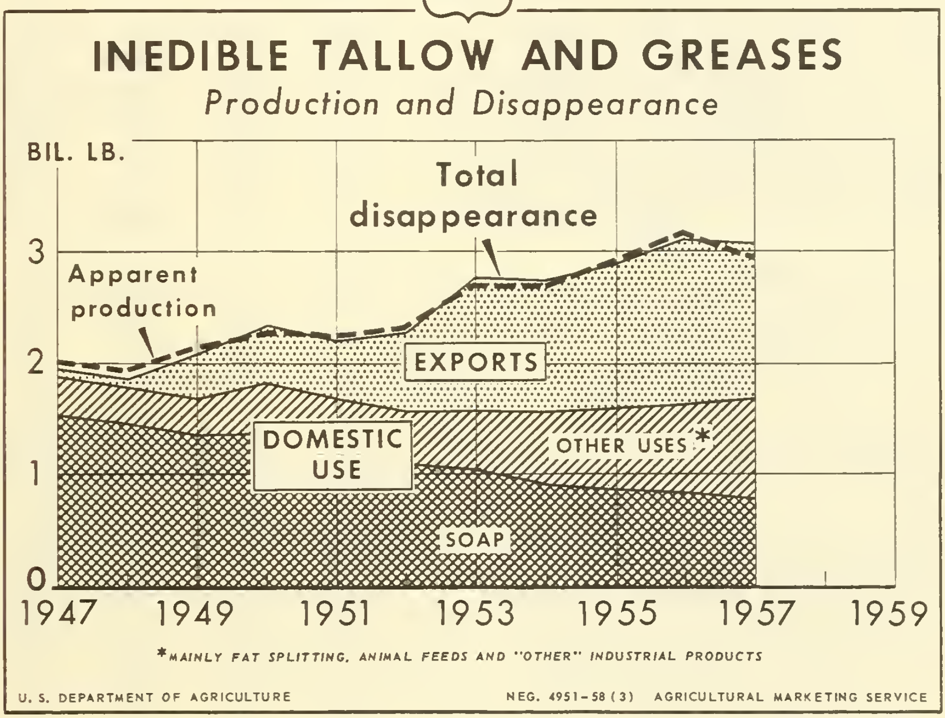
The FATS and OILS SITUATION

In this issue:
Selected Statistical Series on Nonfood Uses of Fats and Oils
Statistics on Annual Production, Imports and Exports of Fats and Oils, 1955-57

FOS-189

AMS



INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASES

Production and Disappearance

*MAINLY FAT SPLITTING, ANIMAL FEEDS AND "OTHER" INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 4951-58 (3) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Production and total disappearance of inedible tallow and greases have shown a sharp uptrend in the last decade, rising from 2.0 billion pounds in 1947 to 3.0 billion in 1957. Domestic use declined through 1952 but has remained relatively stable since then at around 1.6 billion pounds. Expanding consumption in feeds, fat splitting and "other" products has about offset the declining use in soap. Exports have risen sharply in the last decade and in 1957 accounted for nearly half of total disappearance.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound for fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets

Item	February		1957	1958	
	1956	1957	December	January	February
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Babassu oil, tanks, New York	---	---	---	---	---
Butter, creamery, Grade A (92-score) bulk, New York	58.1	60.6	60.9	60.4	60.6
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	57.0	59.0	59.6	58.8	59.1
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	21.2	28.1	27.6	27.6	27.6
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills	16.6	23.0	22.5	21.9	21.4
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N.Y.	16.3	21.5	21.8	21.2	20.8
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/	13.6	14.0	13.7	13.0	13.1
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports (tax included)	14.9	15.1	17.5	17.6	17.3
Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N.Y. (tax included)	19.1	19.2	---	---	---
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York	11.5	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.5
Codliver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, New York	18.9	18.9	19.5	19.4	18.9
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	14.4	14.5	15.3	15.4	15.6
Corn oil, refined, drums, New York	20.8	22.2	21.0	21.0	21.0
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	13.3	14.1	14.8	15.0	14.6
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	15.5	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.4
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A) delivered East	1.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.8
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	20.4	22.2	20.5	20.5	20.5
Degras, common, barrels, New York	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York	19.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.8	6.8	7.9	7.5	7.4
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.3	5.9	7.4	7.0	6.9
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	9.7	13.5	10.9	10.6	11.7
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	11.6	15.1	10.9	12.1	12.4
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	14.6	18.5	15.8	15.5	15.8
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.6	13.3	15.0	15.0	14.8
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	17.6	16.6	18.6	18.6	18.4
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	26.0	28.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	11.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	30.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	15.9	17.5	19.0	18.8	18.1
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	13.5	18.8	18.5	17.8	18.5
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	10.8	14.8	15.1	15.3	13.8
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	46.7	46.7	36.5	34.4	33.5
Olive oil foots, domestic, drums, carlots, New York	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil, Congo, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	13.5	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.3
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	17.0	15.3	16.6	16.8	17.1
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York	24.8	26.0	22.5	22.5	22.5
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	15.8	18.8	16.0	16.0	16.0
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.5	8.5	---	---	---
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	36.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	12.8	14.0	11.4	11.5	11.5
Soybean oil, refined, drums, New York	19.2	20.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	25.0	30.9	30.1	30.1	30.4
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	21.5	24.2	22.2	23.0	22.5
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	16.8	15.8	17.2	17.2	17.2
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	8.5	12.4	11.5	10.7	10.8
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	6.6	6.8	7.9	7.6	7.5
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	6.1	6.2	7.1	7.0	6.9
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	28.0	24.0	24.9	23.6	22.5
Tung oil, tanks, New York	26.5	22.5	23.4	22.1	20.9

1/ Public Law 85-235 suspends the 3 cent tax imposed by section 4511 (a) beginning October 1, 1957 and ending June 30, 1960.

2/ Near-by futures.

3/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of Agricultural Marketing Service. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, March 26, 1958

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SUMMARY

Supplies of food fats and oils through next September, maintained by the very heavy supply of soybean oil, will be about as large as last year. Exports are expected to continue high. Domestic use to date has been a bit higher than last year and will likely total slightly higher, as lard use is down but edible oils up. Carryover stocks of food fats on September 30, 1958, the end of the present marketing year, are expected to be nearly the same as a year earlier, and otherwise the lowest for this date since 1951. The carryover of soybeans, not included in the above supplies, will be up sharply and its oil equivalent probably will equal more than half the food fat stocks.

Record supplies of soybeans will be available the rest of the marketing year and farm prices probably will average near the support price of $2.09 per bushel. Based upon estimates of domestic use and exports of soybean oil, soybean crushings for the 1957-58 marketing year probably will total around 335 million bushels, about 20 million more than the 1956-57 peak. Soybean exports for 1957-58 probably will be about 90 million bushels, slightly above last year's record. This would leave a carryover on October 1, 1958 of approximately 35 million bushels, 25 million above a year earlier, but still only 7 percent of the crop.

The Government likely will hold a considerable share of the carryover of soybeans next October 1. A substantial part of the record 90 million bushels

under loan in mid-February probably will be acquired by CCC when loans mature on May 31. However, much of this is expected to move into trade channels durin the summer.

Soybean oil prices through the spring are likely to continue around present levels and somewhat below a year earlier. Prices later in the marketing year will be influenced by just how "tight" the supplies of edible oils turn out to be. If crop prospects suggest large supplies in 1958-59, pressure on supplies this summer probably will not be great. Pressure would increase, however, with signs of a drop in total carryover stocks of cottonseed and soybean oils below the estimated 375-400 million pounds. The outlook for exports this fall also will have a bearing on prices this summer.

Early season indicators point to near-record supplies of food fats in the 1958-59 marketing year. A sharp increase in the output of lard is in sight, and a moderate increase may occur for cottonseed oil. Butter production is expected to be near this year's level. Total supplies of soybeans (including carryover of soybeans) in 1958-59 are expected to be larger than in the current year.

Soybean farmers' intentions as of March 1 indicate they plan to plant about 24 million acres in 1958, 10 percent above last year's record. Increases are planned in all major producing areas. If farmers plant the acreage intended to soybeans, and if proportion harvested for beans is the same as 1957 and yields the same as 1952-56 average by States, the crop would be about 460 million bushels, 4 percent below the 1957 record. On the other hand, if yields should reach the record level of 1957, output would be about 525 million bushels, an increase of over 9 percent.

The prospective acreage of flaxseed for 1958 is 4.6 million, a decrease of 17 percent from last year's planted acreage and the smallest since 1952. All leading States show sharp decreases after last year's poor yields. Average yields on this acreage would result in a crop of 36 million bushels, approximately 10 million bushels more than last year, and somewhat in excess of probable domestic use.

Peanut growers will plant about the same acreage in 1958 as last year if they carry out their March 1 intentions. At average yields production would be more than adequate to meet edible and farm uses.

No official indication of cotton acreage will be available until July. State allotments total 17.6 million acres, the same as in 1957. Some acreage will be removed from production and placed under the Soil Bank program in 1958. Farmers through the February 20, 1958 deadline for the program had signed for 3.1 million acres to be placed in the acreage reserve, just a little more than in 1957. Farmers were given until March 28 to make withdrawals or adjustments in their agreements. An additional 2 million acres had been offered for the acreage reserve, but as of March 26 lack of funds had restricted the number of applications which could be accepted.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Exports of Edible Oils Lagging; Heavy P.L. 480 Shipments to Provide Boost

Exports of cottonseed and soybean oils and the oil equivalent of soybeans in 1957-58 probably will total about 2.1 billion pounds compared with last year's record of nearly 2.2 billion pounds. About 60 percent of the edible oils (not including soybeans) is expected to move out under Public Law 480 and International Cooperation Administration programs.

Agreements for the current year under P.L. 480 covering about 540 million pounds of cottonseed and soybean oils had been signed by March 26, 1958. In addition, on October 1, 1957 there were about 50 million pounds authorized under previous P.L. 480 programs that were still unshipped. The ICA has issued a purchase authorization for nearly 35 million pounds of edible oils to Spain. Additional authorizations after March 26 for P.L. 480 exports are likely. Non-program exports are estimated at about 400-425 million pounds, mostly to Western Europe, compared with about 550 million in 1956-57. Total exports of edible oils are estimated at about 1.1 billion pounds compared with 1,230 million last year.

The oil equivalent of soybean exports probably will be about 975 million pounds, not greatly different from the year before.

Exports of soybean and cottonseed oils during October 1957-February 1958 (February based on weekly reports from Census) totaled 319 million pounds compared with 592 million in the same 5 months last year. Percentage-wise, soybean oil exports are running 60 percent below last year whereas cotton oil exports are down 17 percent. Shipments of these edible oils under P.L. 480 are lagging more than commercial exports. However, recently concluded P.L. 480 agreements for large amounts of oil are expected to stimulate exports during the remainder of the marketing year. The balance of edible oil remaining to be shipped under P.L. 480 programs on February 1, 1958, plus new authorizations through March 26, comes to about 550 million pounds.

Soybean Prices to Continue Around Support; Record Supplies on Hand

Record supplies of soybeans will be available the rest of this marketing year and current prospects indicate farm prices probably will average near the support level of $2.09 per bushel. Crushings and exports are expected to continue at a record pace and may absorb all but about 35 million bushels of the huge 1957 crop.

Table 2.--Indicated 1958 acreage of soybeans, flaxseed, and peanuts (based on March intentions), with comparisons

Year	Soybeans				Flaxseed			Peanuts			
	Planted 1/	Harvested for beans	Yield per harvested acre	Production	Planted	Yield per acre planted	Production	Planted 1/	Picked and threshed	Yield per acre picked and threshed	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	Bushels	Million bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds
Average 1942-45	13,515	10,319	18.5	190.7	4,430	8.3	36.8	4,202	3,278	649	2,123
1946	11,706	9,932	20.5	203.4	2,641	8.6	22.6	3,883	3,141	649	2,038
1947	13,052	11,411	16.3	186.5	4,264	9.5	40.6	4,094	3,377	646	2,182
1948	11,987	10,682	21.3	227.2	5,121	10.7	54.8	3,824	3,296	709	2,336
1949	11,872	10,482	22.3	234.2	5,348	8.0	43.0	2,762	2,308	808	1,865
1950	15,048	13,807	21.7	299.2	4,274	9.4	40.2	2,633	2,262	900	2,035
1951	15,176	13,615	20.8	283.8	4,116	8.4	34.7	2,510	1,982	837	1,659
1952	15,958	14,435	20.7	298.8	3,445	8.8	30.2	1,838	1,443	940	1,356
1953	16,394	14,829	18.2	269.2	4,759	7.9	37.7	1,796	1,515	1,039	1,574
1954	18,541	17,047	20.0	341.1	5,947	6.9	41.3	1,824	1,387	727	1,008
1955	19,658	18,620	20.1	373.5	5,219	7.9	41.2	1,898	1,669	928	1,548
1956	21,671	20,642	21.8	449.4	5,862	8.2	48.0	1,840	1,385	1,160	1,607
1957 2/	21,804	20,738	23.1	479.8	5,562	4.6	25.8	1,805	1,554	968	1,505
1958 3/	23,985	---	---	4/525	4,607	---	5/36	1,795	---	---	6/1,450

1/ Acreage grown alone for all purposes.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Indicated.

4/ If the same proportion of total acreage of soybeans is harvested for beans as in 1957 and the same average yield by States is obtained.

5/ Based upon the 1952-56 average yield by States.

6/ If the usual relation between planted acreage and picked and threshed acreage prevails and the 1952-56 average yield by States is obtained.

Table 3.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to 1958 1/

Item	Year beginning October							
							Forecast 3/	
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 2/	1958
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Stocks, October 1								
Soybeans--oil equivalent 4/	41	36	109	14	108	41	108	380
Butter	114	111	323	489	295	90	145	160
Lard	57	143	42	50	75	123	69	110
Cottonseed oil	193	393	1,016	896	361	254	145]	390
Soybean oil	171	194	174	127	179	227	286]	
Others 5/	56	39	33	45	51	66	49	49
Total	590	880	1,589	1,608	962	760	694	709
Imports	46	45	61	91	57	47	50	
Production								
Butter	1,376	1,578	1,647	1,536	1,568	1,548	1,560	
Lard	2,918	2,509	2,248	2,564	2,852	2,627	2,600	
Cottonseed oil 6/	1,729	1,840	2,106	1,723	1,893	1,626	1,400	
Soybean oil	2,444	2,536	2,350	2,711	3,142	3,431	3,625	
Others 5/ 6/	526	539	669	572	667	705	705	
Total Fats and Oils	8,992	9,001	9,020	9,105	10,122	9,938	9,890	
Soybean Exports-Oil Equiv.	167	320	416	666	741	937	975	
Total	9,159	9,321	9,436	9,771	10,863	10,875	10,865	
Total supply	9,796	10,246	11,086	11,470	11,882	11,682	11,609	
Exports 7/								
Butter	3	14	45	190	240	17	30	
Lard	751	515	456	587	719	590	450	
Cottonseed oil 6/	126	55	402	716	617	427]	1,100	
Soybean oil	271	93	71	50	556	807]		
Others 5/ 6/	62	39	119	33	50	59	30	
Adjustment 8/	55	74	117	124	66	79	75	
Total fats and oils	1,268	790	1,209	1,699	2,249	1,978	1,685	
Soybeans--oil equivalent	167	320	416	666	741	937	975	
Total exports	1,435	1,110	1,625	2,365	2,990	2,915	2,660	
Domestic use								
Butter	1,375	1,352	1,438	1,540	1,533	1,475	1,515	
Lard 9/	2,071	2,111	1,773	1,959	2,067	2,062	2,100	
Cottonseed oil	1,404	1,162	1,824	1,543	1,384	1,307]	3,975	
Soybean oil	2,150	2,462	2,326	2,609	2,539	2,565]		
Others 5/	521	550	598	622	659	713	725	
Adjustment 8/	-55	-74	-117	-124	-66	-79	-75	
Total 9/	7,466	7,563	7,843	8,149	8,116	8,043	8,240	
Total use for food 10/	7,109	7,219	7,541	7,834	7,888	7,912	8,025	
Per capita, civilian and military	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Butter (fat content)	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	
Other	36.9	36.9	37.7	38.3	37.9	37.7	37.5	
Total (fat content)	44.0	43.7	44.9	45.8	45.3	44.7	44.5	

1/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Except for stocks on October 1, 1957. 4/ Not included in total stocks. 5/ Includes beef fats, peanut, corn, olive and sesame oils. 6/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing. 7/ Includes shipments. Butter, cottonseed oil and adjustments include quantities from CCC stocks that are not reported in Census data. 8/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 9/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks on farm. 10/ Excludes food fats used for nonfood purposes but includes non food oils (mostly coconut, babassu and palm-kernel) used in food.

Soybean crushings in October-February 1957-58 totaled 144 million bushels, 8 million more than the previous peak a year earlier. Most of the increased crush is for domestic oil and meal uses.

Domestic disappearance of soybean oil in October-January 1957-58 (the latest period for which data are available) was 1,008 million pounds compared with 857 million a year earlier. The increase is equivalent to about 14 million bushels of soybeans. Exports of bean oil in October-February (February based upon weekly reports from Census) at 162 million pounds were 40 percent as large as the 401 million a year earlier, but will likely increase under the stimulus of P. L. 480 agreements. The drop is equivalent to about 22 million bushels of soybeans. Domestic disappearance of cottonseed oil in October-January at 501 million pounds was about the same as a year earlier. About 158 million pounds of cotton oil were shipped abroad during October-February, approximately 33 million below the previous year.

Estimates of domestic use and exports of soybean oil indicate soybean crushings for the 1957-58 marketing year probably will total around 335 million, about 20 million more than the 1956-57 peak. For the season's total to reach the estimated level, crushings in March-September will have to average slightly above 27 million bushels per month (table 4).

Exports of soybeans from October 1957 through March 21, 1958, based in part on inspection data, totaled 54 million bushels, about 3 million more than last year. This country's biggest customers continue to be Western Europe and Japan where there is strong demand for the protein as well as for the oil contained in the beans. Prices have been well below a year ago. U. S. soybeans are in a strong competitive position. They are abundant and competitively priced. Available supplies from Manchuria are limited. Furthermore, many foreign exporting countries restrict exports of oilseeds and encourage exports in the form of the oil or meal, while many importing countries favor imports in the form of oilseeds. U. S. exports of soybeans for the 1957-58 marketing year probably will total about 90 million bushels. The previous high was 85 million shipped out last year.

Based on the above estimates of crushings and exports, the carryover of soybeans on October 1, 1958 would increase to about 35 million bushels. Although 25 million above a year earlier, it would be only 7 percent of the huge 1957 crop.

New Peak In Quantity of Soybeans Under Support

Farmers placed nearly 90 million bushels of soybeans, about 19 percent of the 1957 crop, under support programs. Of the total, 39 million bushels were warehouse loans and 32 million farm-stored loans, and 19 million were under purchase agreements. Redemptions totaled less than a million bushels through mid-February. Last year farmers placed 65 million bushels, about 14.5 percent of the crop, under support. Of them, about 25 million bushels were delivered to CCC. The Corporation sold nearly all of their soybeans by early August 1957 at prices equal or above support plus carrying charges.

Table 4.--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1950-57

Item	Year beginning October							
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply								
Stocks, Oct. 1	2.9	4.2	3.6	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	10
Production	299.2	283.8	298.8	269.2	341.1	373.5	449.4	480
Total supply	302.2	287.9	302.4	279.3	342.4	383.5	453.2	490
Disposition								
Seed, Feed and Residual	18.2	22.9	26.0	25.1	22.9	29.2	42.0	30
October-February								
Crushings	114.6	114.4	106.1	102.0	106.4	123.6	136.5	144
Exports	14.2	10.8	19.7	29.8	36.6	44.2	48.6	50
March 1, Supply Remaining	155.2	139.8	150.6	122.4	176.6	186.5	226.1	266
March-September								
Crushings	137.4	129.9	128.3	111.2	142.6	159.6	179.4	191
Exports	13.6	6.3	12.2	9.9	24.0	23.3	36.7	40
Season Totals								
Crushings	252.0	244.4	234.4	213.2	249.0	283.1	315.9	335
Exports	27.8	17.0	31.9	39.7	60.6	67.5	85.4	90
Ending Stocks	4.2	3.6	10.1	1.3	9.9	3.7	9.9	35
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price Per Bushel								
Support	2.06	2.45	2.56	2.56	2.22	2.04	2.15	2.09
Received By Farmers	2.47	2.73	2.72	2.72	2.46	2.22	2.18	2/2.09

1/ October-February is partly estimated. Disposition through the rest of the crop year is forecast.

2/ Preliminary.

CCC likely will acquire a substantial quantity of the 90 million bushels under support when loans mature May 31. Any CCC-owned beans at loan maturity will be sold at the higher of (1) the domestic market price, or (2) the 1957 basic loan rate at point of production for grade No. 2 soybeans, plus 1.5 cents per bushel carrying charges for each month or part of a month beginning June 1, 1958; this will also include a "quality adjustment factor" to be announced before May 31, 1958. This sales policy will remain in effect until October 1.

A large volume of soybeans is expected to move from CCC hands into trade channels during the summer. Estimates of crush and exports indicate about two-thirds of the beans under support will be needed before the 1958 crop is available.

Record Supplies of Soybean Oil Hold Prices Below a Year Earlier

Domestic disappearance of soybean oil during October-January 1957-58 totaled 1,008 million pounds, up 151 million from a year earlier. Use in shortening and margarine increased around 16 percent.

Soybean oil is in record supply this season, and prices have been relatively stable below year-earlier levels. Cottonseed oil is in short supply.

The price differential between cottonseed oil and soybean oil during October-February, when output of these vegetable oils is at a seasonal peak, remained unusually wide this marketing year. Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Southeast mills) during October-February moved up to a little above a year earlier, and averaged 14.2 cents per pound. Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur), however, have been stable at an average 11.5 cents per pound, 2.2 cents below the previous year. As a consequence, the price spread between these two oils has been wider than normally expected early in the marketing year. The premium for cotton oil in October-February 1957-58 averaged 2.7 cents per pound compared with 0.3 cents a year earlier. A relatively wide margin is expected to continue through the rest of the current crop year for cottonseed. If the 1958 cotton crop outlook appears favorable, the price spread may narrow somewhat.

Narrow Price Differential Between Lard and Bean Oil Likely to Continue

The price differential between lard and soybean oil during October-February 1957-58 has been narrow -- even narrower than a year earlier. Lard prices (tank, loose, Chicago) during October-February 1957-58 were relatively stable at an average of 11.2 cents per pound, about 2 cents less than a year earlier. As indicated above, soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) were also stable and at 11.5 cents per pound were below the previous year. As a narrow price spread has existed for some time, some shortening manufacturers have shifted to soybean oil. The consumption of soybean oil in shortening during October-December 1957 was up 32 million pounds. This use for lard declined 48 million pounds. A narrow price differential between these two competitive food fats is likely to continue.

Soybean Oil Prices Likely to Continue Below Last Year

Soybean oil prices through the spring are likely to continue around present levels and somewhat below a year earlier. Prices later in the marketing year will be influenced by the size of supplies of edible oils. If crop prospects suggest large supplies in 1958-59, pressure on supplies this summer probably will not be great. Pressure would increase if carryover stocks of cottonseed or soybean oils drop below the 375-400 million pound level estimated in table 3. The outlook for exports this fall also will have a bearing on prices this summer.

Demand for soybean oil and meal will continue fairly strong, and the price spread between the cost of soybeans and the value of products is not likely to change much. There probably will be less incentive this year to reduce commercial stocks of soybeans and soybean products to a minimum as the support price for 1958 crop soybeans will be the same as for 1957.

Prospective Soybean Plantings Up 10 Percent in 1958; Price Support Level Same as Last Year

A new record acreage of soybeans is in prospect for 1958. Farmers' intentions in early March point to about 24 million acres to be planted, 10 percent more than last year's record. This gain marks 9 years of successive acreage expansion in which total plantings have doubled. Increases are planned over last year in all major producing areas. The intended acreage in the heavy producing North Central area is up 8 percent, the South Atlantic up 5 percent, and the South Central 22 percent. The support price for 1958 crop soybeans was announced in advance of the time farmers reported their March intentions to plant. Any change in other programs, especially for corn, and weather conditions at planting time will affect the actual acreage of soybeans planted. Last year's yields per acre were record high. If this year's should be near the average, the crop on the intended acreage (assuming an unchanged proportion harvested for beans) would be down about 4 percent from last year. On the other hand, if yields should reach the record level of 1957, production would be about 525 million bushels, up over 9 percent.

The 1958 soybean crop will be supported at $2.09 per bushel, 70 percent of the February 15, 1958 parity price, unchanged from the 1957 level. Price support on 1958-crop soybeans will be carried out as in the past through farm- and warehouse-stored loans and through purchase agreements.

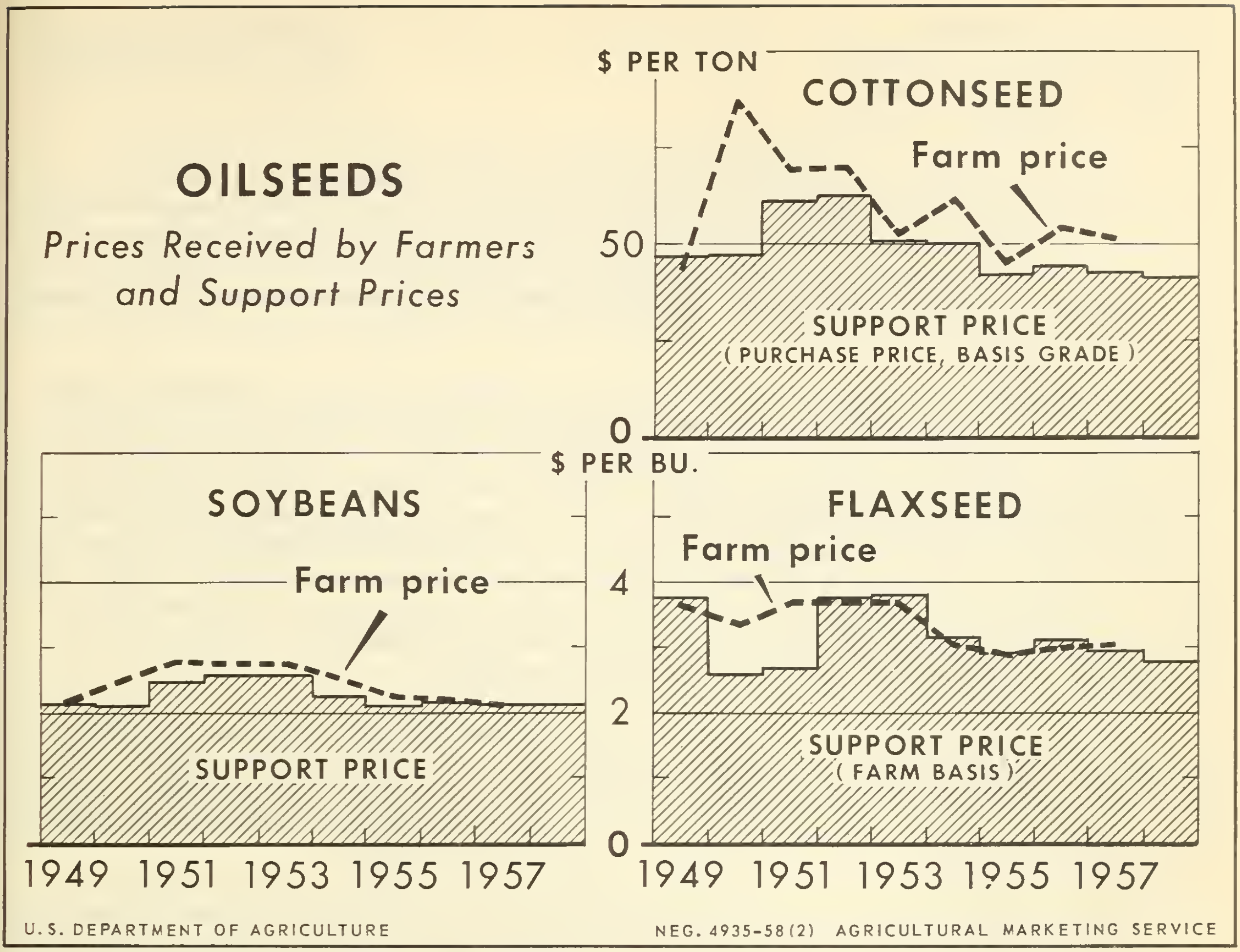
Table 5.--Oilseeds and peanuts: Price support levels and season average prices received by farmers, 1949-58

Crop year	Soybeans			Cottonseed		
	Level of support		Farm price per bushel	Level of support		Farm price per ton
	Parity	Price per bushel		Parity	Price per ton 1/	
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Dollars
1949	90	2.11	2.16	90	46.50	43.40
1950	80	2.06	2.47	73	47.00	86.60
1951	90	2.45	2.73	90	61.50	69.30
1952	90	2.56	2.72	90	62.40	69.60
1953	90	2.56	2.72	75	50.50	52.70
1954	80	2.22	2.46	75	50.00	60.30
1955	70	2.04	2.22	65	42.00	44.60
1956	75	2.15	2.17	70	44.00	53.40
1957	70	2.09	2.09	65	42.00	50.90
1958	70	2.09		65	41.00	

Crop year	Flaxseed			Peanuts		
	Level of support		Farm price per bushel	Level of support		Farm price per pound
	Parity	Price per bushel 2/		Parity	Price per pound	
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Cents	Cents
1949	90	3.74	3.63	90	10.5	10.4
1950	60	2.57	3.34	90	10.8	10.9
1951	60	2.65	3.73	88	11.5	10.4
1952	80	3.77	3.72	90	12.0	10.9
1953	80	3.79	3.64	90	11.9	11.1
1954	70	3.14	3.05	90	12.2	12.2
1955	65	2.91	2.90	90	12.2	11.7
1956	70	3.09	2.99	86	11.4	11.2
1957	65	2.92	3.02	81.4	11.1	10.5
1958	65	2.78				

1/ Purchase price, basis grade except 1949 which is average grade.

2/ Farm basis.



Cottonseed Oil Output Down 15 Percent; Crushers Operate Short Season

Cottonseed crushings and oil output in August 1957-February 1958 were down about 15 percent from the like period a year before. The decrease is about in line with the smaller crush and oil production expected for the entire season. The average oil outturn is 338 pounds per ton of cottonseed crushed, about 3 pounds more than a year earlier. Apparently, more of the crop this year is being crushed by the more efficient screw-press and solvent extraction techniques. A larger proportion of the crop also is being crushed in the western sector of the Cotton Belt where the quality of the seed is higher.

The operating season of many crushers in 1957-58 will end earlier than usual due to the short supply of cottonseed. Some crushing mills that exhaust their supply in early spring may start processing soybeans. A few crushers switch every season to utilize their facilities more fully. How many mills change over to soybeans this year will depend upon the price spread between the cost of beans and the market price of soybean oil and meal, and other factors.

Cotton Oil Refining Loss Continues to Rise; Oil Prices Will Remain Above Last Year

Refining loss for cottonseed oil this season continues to mount, reflecting rain damage to part of the crop. The loss has increased each month. It rose from 5.8 percent in August to 10.1 percent in January. The average for the 6 months was 8.3 percent compared with 5.6 percent a year earlier. The refining loss for the entire season probably will average about 8 percent. In terms of oil, the loss may be around 35 million pounds above the 77 million last season.

Prices of cottonseed oil (crude, Southeast mills) have trended upward from 12.7 cents per pound in the early fall to a peak of 15.0 cents in January 1958. They have benefited from the strong domestic demand and sharply reduced supplies this marketing year. Cotton oil prices slid off slightly after January and in mid-March were 13.8 cents per pound, just a shade above a year earlier. Cotton oil prices probably will be well sustained during most of the remainder of the crop year at an average somewhat above last year. Demand for cottonseed oil will continue strong, and prices may rise as crushing mills shut down and cotton oil stocks are reduced. Prices during the summer will be influenced by new crop prospects.

The cottonseed oil supply will tighten before 1958 crop is crushed. Supplies in 1957-58 are 25 percent smaller than in the previous season. If current estimates of exports and domestic use are reasonably accurate, carryover stocks of crude cottonseed oil on August 1, 1958 will be about 25 percent below a year earlier and at the lowest level since 1948.

Cottonseed meal output in August 1957-February 1958 was down 18 percent from last year as the average yield per ton of seed crushed dropped from 960 pounds to 926 pounds. Meal production for the entire year probably will be down more than crushings. Cottonseed meal prices through January averaged slightly lower than the previous year. However, wholesale prices at Memphis moved up slightly above last year in February and by mid-March were about 15 percent higher. Demand was good and supplies of animal protein short.

1958 Cottonseed Support Price Reduced Slightly

Prices to farmers for 1958 crop cottonseed will be supported by loans on farm-stored cottonseed at an average of $45 per ton, basis grade (100). The program provides for purchases from producers at an average price of $41 per ton and from ginners at $45 per ton, basis grade (100). These prices are $1 less than in the previous year. The support price is approximately 65 percent of the February 1958 parity price of $68.60 per ton, average quality seed. The 1957 cottonseed crop also was supported at 65 percent of parity. The lower support price is therefore attributable to the lower 1958 parity price. There has been little activity under the 1957 support program as cottonseed is in short supply and prices have averaged well above support level.

Lard Prices Likely to Continue Below 1957; Exports Down Sharply

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) declined from 11.9 cents per pound in October 1957 to 10.6 cents in January 1958, reflecting reduced domestic and export demand. Prices then strengthened in February and in mid-March were 11.8 cents per pound, about 1.2 cents under a year earlier. The seasonal peak in lard output now is passed. Prices through the rest of the marketing year probably will average a little less than last year but the difference may narrow.

Commercial output of lard in October 1957-January 1958 totaled 860 million pounds, 7 percent less than the year before. Hog slaughter in the same period dropped 6 percent and lard yields per hog killed were about the same. Hog slaughter in the early months of the marketing year was not as large as expected. This spring, however, it may average slightly above last spring. Lard output (including farm) for the entire marketing year is now forecast at 2,600 million pounds, about 25 million below last year.

Exports of lard during October 1957-January 1958 dropped 17 percent from the previous year as foreign competition stiffened along with reduced world demand. Exports and shipments of lard during this period were 166 million pounds compared with 200 million a year earlier. Total lard exports and shipments for the 1957-58 marketing year probably will be around 450 million pounds, compared with 590 million in 1956-57. Very little lard has moved under P.L. 480 this marketing year.

Domestic use of lard in the first 4 months of the current marketing year was 662 million pounds, 11 percent below the year before. Use of lard in shortening is down sharply. Prices of lard and soybean oil this season have averaged well below a year earlier, and the price differential between these two food fats has been even narrower than last year. The consumption of soybean oil in the manufacture of shortening is up significantly so far this year, largely displacing lard and to a lesser extent cottonseed oil.

Civilian disappearance (direct use) of lard dropped steadily from the 12.6 pounds per person in 1950 to 9.4 pounds by 1957.

Tallow and Grease Prices Continue Above Last Year; Output Not as Large But Domestic Use is Up

Prices of inedible tallow and greases (prime, tank cars, Chicago) in October-February 1957-58 averaged 7.8 cents per pound, nearly a cent above the comparable period a year earlier. There has been strong domestic demand for the reduced supplies.

Output of inedible tallow and greases so far this marketing year has run about 7 percent less than last year. Stocks on February 1, 1958 at 277 million pounds were 23 percent below a year ago and the lowest for that date in over a decade. Exports in October 1957-January 1958 were down about 16 percent from last year, but domestic use was up about 4 percent.

Production through the rest of the crop year is expected to continue below a year ago. The marketing year total may be about 2,925 million pounds, 75 million less than last year. Domestic consumption appears relatively stable. Exports may continue close to the high level of February-September 1957. Over 80 percent of the world's exports of tallow originate in the United States. Today's large exports are in part due to the greater use of soap abroad.

Redemptions of 1957 Crop Peanuts Large; Peanut Use Expected to Rise

The 1957 peanut crop was estimated last December at 1,505 million pounds, about 100 million less than the previous year. Although this output is substantially above average requirements for food and farm uses, extensive damage resulting from late rains coupled with increased consumption will result in little surplus of high-quality peanuts. Although a total of 240 million pounds of peanuts were placed under support, approximately 100 million pounds have been redeemed and further redemptions are expected. Much of the surplus to be acquired by CCC will be of relatively low-quality.

U. S. farm prices have averaged 10.3 cents per pound, 0.8 cents less than the national support rate and a cent below a year earlier. This is likely to be the season average price received by farmers, because most of the crop has moved off farms. Lower prices this crop year reflect the lower support price and the lower quality. Heavy rains in nearly all producing areas during the peanut harvest season and severe freezes in the Virginia-Carolina area damaged a significant quantity of peanuts.

In most postwar years when supplies of peanuts were plentiful, civilians consumed about 6.5 pounds of farmers' stock peanuts. This level of consumption is about the same as for 1937-41 (table 6). On a shelled basis, it is about 4.5 pounds per person. In 1955-56, consumption fell off nearly half a pound, farmers' stock basis, because of the short crop of Virginia-type peanuts and a sharp rise in prices. Consumption in 1956-57 moved up slightly, as supplies were up and prices declined.

Millings of farmer stock peanuts through February 1958 totaled 806 million pounds, about 5 percent less than the 844 million pounds milled during the first seven months of the previous season. Compared with last year, millings of Virginias are 5 percent higher, Runners 18 percent lower and Spanish 2 percent higher.

Prospects point to an increase in consumption of peanuts during the current marketing year. Use of shelled peanuts in candy, salted peanuts, peanut butter and other products during August 1957-February 1958 was 8 percent greater than the comparable period a year earlier. Use for peanut butter

Table 6.--Peanuts: Supply and disposition (farmers' stock basis), United States, 1937-57

Year beginning Aug. 1	Supply				Disposition					
								Domestic food use		
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks 1/	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Crushed for oil	Seed, feed, farm loss and shrinkage	Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1937-41	1,395	5	122	1,522	3	320	197	15	891	6.7
1942	2,193	4	190	2,387	5	420	336	146	1,172	9.0
1943	2,176	2	308	2,486	34	488	295	223	1,089	8.5
1944	2,081	54	357	2,492	28	436	307	288	1,122	8.7
1945	2,042	32	311	2,385	64	397	295	14	1,268	9.4
1946	2,038	2/	367	2,405	249	534	293	---	1,081	7.7
1947	2,182	2/	248	2,430	482	477	301	3	932	6.5
1948	2,336	2/	235	2,571	725	473	210	6	955	6.5
1949	1,865	2/	202	2,067	172	610	219	7	856	5.7
1950	2,035	0	203	2,238	69	629	212	14	967	6.4
1951	1,659	0	347	2,006	8	432	139	10	1,005	6.6
1952	1,356	0	412	1,768	3	195	142	10	998	6.4
1953	1,574	2/	420	1,994	239	303	152	10	1,007	6.4
1954	1,008	180	283	1,471	9	107	132	7	1,012	6.3
1955	1,548	5	204	1,757	6	257	156	1	964	5.9
1956	1,607	5	367	1,979	102	260	157	3	1,026	6.1
1957 3/	1,505	1	427	1,933			150	1,100		6.5

1/ Includes oil stock peanuts.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Preliminary. Disposition is forecast.

Shelled edible peanuts and shelled oil stock peanuts converted to farmer stock peanuts based on conversion factors calculated from result of shelling operations in each year.

was up 11 percent and the amount for salted peanuts increased 7 percent. Total consumption of shelled peanuts in March-July 1958 is likely to be up somewhat from last year as these usage patterns continue.

Crushings of peanuts for oil and meal this season through February totaled 116 million pounds, 4 percent ahead of last season. Domestic consumption of peanut oil through January at 37 million pounds was about the same as the year before. Domestic use of peanut oil in August 1956-July 1957 totaled nearly 73 million pounds and this year's total may be about the same. Stocks of peanut oil the beginning of February were nearly 15 million pounds, 3 million above a year earlier. Peanut oil prices (crude, tank cars, Southeast mills) averaged 15.7 cents per pound so far this season, about the same as a year ago. In mid-March, however, prices were somewhat higher.

Prospective Plantings of Peanuts in 1958 About Same as Last Year

Acreage planted to peanuts in 1958 will be practically unchanged from last year if growers carry out their early March intentions. Peanuts are under controls, and the 1958 national acreage allotment for picking and threshing is at the minimum permitted under existing legislation. Farmers' intentions are only slightly different from last year in each of the three leading sectors of the peanut belt despite some varying changes by States.

If growing conditions are average, output of peanuts in 1958 should be more than adequate to meet edible and farm uses.

Oilseed Meal Output in 1957-58 at Near Record Level; Exports Are Down Sharply

Production of oilseed meals so far during the 1957-58 feeding season, maintained by the heavy output from a record soybean crush, has been very close to last year's record level. During October-February, production of the five principal oilseed cakes and meals totaled 4.0 million tons, 3 percent less than in the same period of 1956-57. Production of oilseed meal is expected to continue heavy and for the entire feeding year is likely to total 10.5 million tons, just a little short of last year's record.

Soybean meal output is expected to reach a new peak of 7,850,000 tons, nearly 350,000 above a year earlier. It would represent about 75 percent of the total oilmeal production in 1957-58. In recent years soybean meal has accounted for an increasingly larger proportion of the total meal output, and more and more has gone into the mixed feed industry. Cottonseed and linseed meal outputs will be down around 15 percent this feeding year because of the sharply reduced cotton and flaxseed crops. Copra and peanut meal output is expected to be maintained near last year's level.

Exports were down sharply in October-January 1957-58 to 146.2 thousand tons, nearly 50 percent less than a year earlier. Exports for the entire feeding year are expected to decline almost by the same proportion from the 531,000 tons shipped abroad in 1956-57. Exports have fallen off most to Canada, the United Kingdom and Western Europe where protein demand has been weak. This situation is likely to continue through the feeding year. Import probably will not change much from last year.

Oilseed meal prices this feeding year for the most part have averaged moderately lower than a year earlier, as supplies of high protein feed are large and feed grains continue in record supply. Prices moved up quite steadily in February and through mid-March. Feeding continued heavy, and the recent cold weather added to demand. Oilmeal prices probably will slide off somewhat as this factor runs its course.

Flaxseed Prices Weaken As Crusher Demand Declines; Support Lowered on 1958 Crop

Flaxseed prices (No. 1 Minneapolis) rose from a low point of $3.07 per bushel last July to a peak of $3.42 in December, mainly in anticipation of a short supply of flaxseed and linseed oil this marketing year. However, crusher demand for flaxseed has declined in recent months, reflecting a sharp drop in the consumption of linseed oil. Flaxseed prices have been slipping and in mid-March were $3.12 per bushel, 11.0 cents below a year earlier and somewhat under the Minneapolis equivalent of the support level of the 1957 crop. Important factors contributing to the drop in domestic use of linseed oil have been the general decline in industrial activity beginning last fall, the relatively high price to which linseed oil had climbed in relation to competing oils, and perhaps some reduction in inventories by the drying oil trade. These recent developments have tended to ease what appeared to be a relatively tight situation only a few months ago.

Crushings of flaxseed in July 1957-February 1958 totaled 20.4 million bushels, 1.4 million more than a year earlier. This includes about 4 million bushels of CCC flaxseed crushed last summer. Since September 1957, the average monthly crush has been nearly 1 million bushels below a year earlier. Crushings through June probably will continue moderately below last year because of the slackening demand for linseed and other drying oils. The total for the 1957-58 marketing (including the 4 million from CCC stocks) may be very close to the 26 million bushels crushed in 1956-57.

About the only sizable exports of flaxseed this marketing year are the 9 million bushels sold from CCC stocks last summer. Commercial exports are expected to continue negligible.

If these estimates on crushings and exports are not far off, stocks of flaxseed on July 1, 1958 would total about 5 million bushels compared with 19.5 million a year earlier. CCC acquisitions on the March 31, 1958 maturity date for loans are estimated at 4 million bushels. The lower support price for 1958 crop flaxseed will encourage crushers of flaxseed and users of linseed oil to reduce their inventories to a minimum this spring.

The 1958 crop of No. 1 flaxseed will be supported at a national average price of $2.78 per bushel, down 14 cents from the 1957 level. In terms of parity, support is equal to 65 percent, the same as a year earlier. As in previous years, support for 1958 crop flaxseed will be carried out in most areas through farm and warehouse stored loans and through purchase agreements. Based on March planting intentions and assuming average growing conditions, the 1958 crop will be about 36 million bushels and somewhat in excess of probable domestic use. This would tend to hold prices close to support during the 1958-59 year.

Uptrend in Linseed Oil Prices Halted; Domestic Use down Sharply

Linseed oil prices moved up steadily during the crop year, rising from a low of 12.7 cents per pound (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) in July 1957 to a peak of 15.0 cents in December and January. Prices slipped to 14.8 cents per pound in February 1958 and by mid-March were 14.3 cents. Present prices are about 1.0 cent per pound above last March. The recent downturn in linseed oil prices is associated with reduced demand from drying oil industries.

Domestic disappearance of linseed oil during July-January 1957-58 totaled 253 million pounds, down 57 million or 18 percent from a year earlier. Domestic use was well maintained during July-September 1957 at the year earlier level but since then has dropped about one-third. Domestic consumption of linseed and other drying oils is likely to continue somewhat below last year for the remainder of this marketing year, because of the slackening in industrial production and competition from lower-priced substitutes.

World Flaxseed Output Down Sharply in 1957

World flaxseed production in 1957 was placed at nearly 125 million bushels, about 43 million bushels or one-fourth less than the large outturn in 1956. The sharp decline reflects significantly smaller crops in 4 of the 5 major producing countries of the World--Canada, the United States, India and the Soviet Union. The sharpest drop is in the U. S. Supplies for export and carryover in 1958 from the 1957 Argentine and Canadian crops totaled about 41 million bushels, 4 million less than the year before.

Prospective Plantings of Flaxseed in 1958 Down 17 Percent

The prospective acreage of flaxseed for 1958 is 4.6 million acres, a decrease of 17 percent from last year's planted acreage and the smallest since 1952. In North Dakota, the leading flax State, farmers expect to plant slightly more than 3.0 million acres, 18 percent less than in 1957. South Dakota growers plan a decrease of 7 percent and a 27 percent reduction is in prospect in Minnesota. Montana growers intend to reduce their acreage 26 percent. Partially offsetting these sharp decreases are increases indicated in Iowa, Texas and California.

A disappointingly small yield per acre in 1957, coupled with a shortage of good quality seed and a lower support price, is chiefly responsible for the expected acreage decline this year. Some growers in the main producing area may also fear a return of aster yellows, a disease which damaged plants in many northern localities in 1957.

If growing conditions should be average, a crop of about 36 million bushels, 10 million more than last year, would be produced in 1958. This would be 15-20 percent in excess of estimated domestic use.

Tung Oil Output Lagging; One-third of Crop Under Support

Tung oil output from the 1957 crop through February is estimated at 19 million pounds, compared with 26 million pounds a year earlier. Production for the season is estimated at around 30 million pounds, just a little less than the last marketing year. The oil content on the crush through February is a little low. The movement of the nuts from the orchards to the oil mills has been delayed somewhat this season because of the high moisture content of the fruit. Through mid-March, producers had placed 9 million pounds or nearly one-third of the estimated 1957-58 output under support. Loans and purchase agreements are available through June 30, 1958.

Domestic supplies of tung oil--production plus stocks but excluding imports--in the marketing year which began November 1, 1957 are estimated at around 55 million pounds, approximately 10 million more than estimated probable use. Beginning stocks at 25 million pounds were nearly twice as large as a year earlier. About 15 million pounds of these were in the hands of CCC, having been acquired under the 1956 crop support program.

Imported Tung Oil Prices Lower than Domestically Produced Oil; Consumption Slides Off

Prices of U. S. tung oil (southern mills) during the current marketing year have averaged near the support loan level, while imported oil prices have averaged somewhat less. This has encouraged the consumption of foreign oil. CCC holds domestically produced oil from the 1956 crop and has part of the 1957 crop under loan. Imports of tung oil, mostly from Argentina and Paraguay, in November 1957-February 1958 are estimated at about 7 million pounds. Imports during September 9, 1957 to October 31, 1958 are restricted by Presidential proclamation to 26 million pounds. U. S. imports from Red China, the major world producer, are embargoed.

Domestic disappearance of tung oil during November 1957-January 1958 is estimated at 9 million pounds, 3.4 million less than in the same 3 months a year earlier. The demand for tung oil and other drying oils has diminished in recent months as the general level of economic activity has slackened. Unless industrial activity picks up within the next few months, domestic use may fall around 20 percent from the previous marketing year.

Tariff Commission Holds Hearing on Importation of Tung Nuts

The President on February 20, 1958 requested the Tariff Commission to determine under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, and Executive Order 7233 of November 23, 1935, the effects of tung nut imports on the domestic price support program for tung nuts and tung oil.

The Tariff Commission held a public hearing on March 10, 1958 and reported its findings on March 19, 1958. The Commission recommended that tung nuts be charged against the existing quotas of tung oil. As of March 26, 1958 the President had not acted on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

Castorbean Output Rises in 1957; Uptrend Expected to Continue

Domestic production of castorbeans in 1957, according to trade estimates, was about 21 million pounds, compared with 4 million in 1956. A crop this size would yield around 9.5 million pounds of castor oil. Farmers in 1957 harvested about 15,500 acres in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Tennessee and Mississippi. Practically all of the beans were grown under irrigation. California accounted for over half of the U. S. output. The sharp increase mainly reflects the availability of acceptable harvesters and favorable prices.

The prospects for further expansion of castorbean acreage in 1958 appear favorable. The need for replacement crops along with improved varieties of castorseed and harvesters are strong factors. Limited harvesting and hulling facilities, however, will tend to restrain the increase, as was the case last year. Early season trade estimates indicate the 1958 castorbean crop may be about twice as large as the year earlier. Grower prices, which reflect world market prices, are currently somewhat lower than in the past two years.

Table 7.--Castor beans: World production, exports, U. S. imports and prices, 1947-57

Year	World			U. S. imports			Price per ton of beans at Brazilian ports
	Production		Exports				
	Total	Excluding U. S.	Beans and oil in terms of beans	Beans	Bean equivalent of oil 2/	Total	
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Dollars
1947	464	464	272	138	7	145	216.10
1948	547	547	256	151	3	154	147.16
1949	504	504	184	145	11	156	108.30
1950	541	541	289	132	52	184	141.43
1951	521	510	267	75	99	174	260.02
1952	511	499	289	70	124	194	196.38
1953	518	492	302	57	141	198	145.60
1954	497	492	260	55	63	118	102.95
1955	486	485	326	44	106	150	114.09
1956	484	482	258	21	99	120	153.02
1957 1/	536	526	280	17	127	144	164.45

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Assuming 45 percent oil content.

Table 8.--Castor oil: Supply, disposition and price, U. S., 1947-57

Year	Supply					Disposition			Price, No. 1 2/
	Production from								
	Domestic material 1/	Imported material	Imports	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports	Computed disappearance	Factory consumption	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Ct.
1947		117	7	19	143	4	116	91	29.1
1948		136	2	24	162	2	128	107	22.7
1949		128	11	32	171	3	130	87	18.1
1950		128	47	38	213	2	181	120	20.4
1951	5	74	89	30	198	1	174	108	33.6
1952	8	66	112	23	209	1	182	81	28.9
1953	10	56	127	26	219	1	169	85	22.6
1954	7	55	57	50	169	1	138	79	17.2
1955	1	49	95	30	175	1	136	100	15.9
1956	3	23	89	39	154	3	121	93	19.2
1957 3/	10	16	121	28	175	3	139	95	23.1
1958 3/				33					

1/ Estimated.

2/ Tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills.

3/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Trend Toward Importing More Castor Oil and Less Beans Continues; Domestic Oil Use Up in 1957

The trend in recent years has been toward importing a declining volume of castorbeans for domestic crushing while importing larger quantities of castor oil. U. S. imports of castorbeans have declined each year from 151,000 short tons in 1948 to 17,000 tons in 1957. In contrast, the bean equivalent of oil increased from 3,000 short tons to a peak of 141,000 in 1953, then fell sharply in 1954 but rose again to around 100,000 short tons in 1955 and 1956; in 1957 it was 127,000 short tons (table 7). These trends reflect the policy of Brazil and India to crush beans and export the oil.

Domestic disappearance of castor oil as computed does not reflect actual disappearance during much of the postwar period because of stockpile activities. Additions to the stockpile during 1950-54 tend to inflate the disappearance figure. Reported factory consumption of this oil remained relatively stable in 1952-54 but rose substantially in 1955-57 (table 8). A sizable quantity of oil consumed is apparently not reported to Census and thus is not included in the data on factory consumption. Domestic disappearance in 1957 totaled 139 million pounds, about 18 million more than in 1956.

World Output of Castorbeans Up Sharply; Imported Bean Prices are down

Production of castorbeans outside the U. S. during 1952-56 remained relatively stable, ranging from 499,000 short tons in 1952 to 482,000 in 1956. Output in 1957 rose sharply to 526,000 short tons (table 7). The increase from 1956 is due largely to expansion in Brazil and India, the two major producers which together account for about 60 percent of the 1957 output. Manchuria and Thailand are the next largest producers.

Castorbean prices (f.o.b. Brazilian ports) rose sharply from $123 per long ton in January 1956 to a peak of $185 in February 1957. Prices then slipped a little averaging $178 per ton during March-August 1957. Prices dropped sharply to $110 per ton in February 1958 and were at that level through mid-March. The sharp decline probably reflects increased world supplies.

NONFOOD USES OF FATS AND OILS

Nonfood Use Drops in 1957; Trend May Continue in 1958

Nonfood uses of fats and oils (excluding tall oil and rosin) in 1957 continued to decline. The rate last year was 19.3 pounds per person, 0.6 pounds less than a year earlier and the least since the early 1930's (table 9). Soap fats and oils usage dropped 0.4 pound per person and drying oil usage 0.5 pound. Other industrial uses increased 0.3 pound per person, continuing the long run uptrend in this market outlet. The smaller outlet for soap continues to reflect increased competition from synthetic detergents. Drying oils were adversely affected by competition from low-fat or nonfat products and by the general decline in industrial activity in the latter part of 1957. Estimated production of paints, varnishes and lacquers was maintained at the year-earlier level while use of fats and oils in these products was off substantially. Disappearance in 1958 probably will continue downward because of the slackened general economic activity and continued competition from other products.

Trends Toward Use of More Detergents and Less Soap Sustained in 1957; Trend Likely to Continue

Domestic use of soap and synthetic detergents in 1957 totaled 28 pounds per person, up about 2 pounds from a year earlier and the largest since 1950. These data are based in part on estimates of production by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc. Although domestic disappearance has moved upward in recent years, synthetic detergents continue to replace soap. Use of synthetics in 1957 reached 20 pounds per person while soap dropped to 8 pounds. Ten years earlier soap consumption totaled 24 million pounds and synthetics a mere 3 pounds (table 10).

Output of synthetic detergents in 1957 was estimated at a record 3.5 billion pounds, 14 percent above 1956. The combined production of synthetics and soap in 1957 also was record high. But soap production at 1.4 billion pounds was down over 8 percent, the lowest of record.

Liquid soaps and liquid detergents are not included in the above data. Demand for liquid detergents in 1957 increased sharply from a year earlier but liquid soaps slid off somewhat. In 1957, members of the Association sold nearly 364 million pounds of liquid detergents, about 104 million pounds or 40 percent more than a year earlier. Liquid soap sales in the same period dropped nearly 3 million pounds to 31 million.

Soap exports and shipments to U. S. Territories have trended downward in the post-World War II era. From a high of 157 million pounds in 1946, exports and shipments declined each year to 55 million pounds in 1955. They increased slightly in 1956 and last year were 66 million pounds.

Table 9.--Fats and oils: Use in nonfood products per person, 1931-57

Year	Soap	Drying oil products	Other	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Average:				
1931-35	12.3	4.7	2.6	19.6
1936-40	13.2	6.1	3.3	22.7
1941-45	15.3	6.9	5.2	27.4
1946	12.3	6.5	5.1	24.0
1947	15.6	6.8	5.3	27.7
1948	13.9	7.1	4.7	25.7
1949	11.8	6.2	5.0	223.0
1950	11.9	7.3	6.4	25.6
1951	9.8	6.9	6.6	23.3
1952	8.7	6.0	6.9	21.6
1953	8.2	6.2	7.1	21.5
1954	7.3	5.5	7.2	20.0
1955	6.8	6.1	7.3	20.1
1956	6.2	5.7	8.0	19.9
1957 1/	5.8	5.2	8.3	19.3

1/ Preliminary.

These data do not include tall oil and rosin.

Fats and Oils Used in Soap Dips for Seventh Consecutive Year; Now Lowest Since 1919

Declining soap sales have, of course, been accompanied by reduced use of fats and oils in these products. Use of saponifiable material (fats, oils, tall oil and resin) in soap totaled 1,079 million pounds in 1957, down 5 percent from the year before and the smallest since 1919. It was the seventh consecutive year that fats and oils used in soap manufacturing had declined (table 11).

Historically, inedible tallow and greases have been the major hard fats used by the domestic soap industry in the manufacture of slow-lathering products while coconut oil has been the major quick-lathering oil used. While these two fats and oils have just about replaced all other hard and soft oils used in soap except low-priced foots and other secondary products, this has not compensated for the inroads in soap made by synthetic detergents. In terms of total saponifiable materials used, inedible tallow and grese constituted 73 percent

Table 10.--Soap and synthetic detergents: Supply and disposition, 1935-57

Year	Estimated production 1/		Imports of soap	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U. S. Territories of soap 4/	Use of soap in synthetic rubber 5/	Disappearance			Civilian per capita	
	Soap 2/	Synthetic detergents 3/					Military excluding relief 6/	Civilian		Soap	Synthetic detergents
								Total	Per capita		
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1935	2,836	2	22	2,860	60	---	---	2,800	22	22	7/
1936	3,106	5	4	3,115	65	---	---	3,050	24	24	7/
1937	3,016	10	4	3,030	68	---	---	2,962	23	23	7/
1938	3,186	15	3	3,204	60	---	---	3,144	24	24	7/
1939	3,381	18	3	3,402	75	---	---	3,327	25	25	7/
1940	3,273	30	5	3,308	67	---	---	3,241	25	25	7/
1941	3,886	40	11	3,937	84	1	50	3,802	29	29	7/
1942	3,648	50	4	3,702	59	2	120	3,521	27	26	1
1943	3,524	75	8	3,607	59	22	350	3,176	26	25	1
1944	4,142	125	1	4,268	52	89	400	3,727	30	29	1
1945	3,888	150	3	4,041	129	94	400	3,418	27	25	2
1946	3,085	275	8	3,368	157	72	70	3,069	22	20	2
1947	3,650	408	1	4,059	138	47	40	3,834	27	24	3
1948	3,180	636	1	3,817	92	50	34	3,641	25	21	4
1949	2,985	864	1	3,850	80	46	40	3,684	25	19	6
1950	2,958	1,443	1	4,402	76	59	40	4,227	28	19	9
1951	2,510	1,565	1	4,076	69	104	85	3,818	25	16	9
1952	2,275	1,856	1	4,132	65	88	90	3,889	25	15	10
1953	1,986	2,118	1	4,105	63	94	95	3,853	25	14	11
1954	1,760	2,468	1	4,229	59	68	85	4,017	25	12	13
1955	1,625	2,704	1	4,330	55	105	80	4,090	25	10	15
1956	1,564	3,068	1	4,633	59	117	75	4,382	26	9	17
1957 8/	1,432	3,507	2	4,941	66	129	84	4,662	28	8	20

1/ Based on estimates of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Incorporated. Excludes cleansers and liquid soaps. 2/ Based on factory shipments of 53 companies as reported in the Association's Sales Census who produced 79 to 83 percent of the United States total in census years, adjusted to a U. S. total basis. 3/ Includes only those with characteristics and end uses similar to soap. 4/ Beginning 1947 includes shipments in CARE packages. 5/ From Office of Rubber Reserve, R.F.C. through 1954. Estimated by AMS since then. 6/ Estimates based in part on data given in Statistical Yearbook of the Quartermaster Corps for 1947. 7/ Less than one-half pound. 8/ Preliminary.

in 1957 compared with 49 percent in 1937-41, and coconut oil represented 16 percent in 1957 compared with 19 percent in the earlier period. The declining importance of rosin mainly reflects the declining production of yellow laundry soaps.

The use of fats, oils, rosin, tall oil and glycerine in synthetic detergents probably has increased in recent years, partly offsetting the sharp decline in soap, but no data are available on this usage. Most detergents are made from petroleum derivatives or coal tar products. When fat is used in a synthetic detergent, it has about 3.5 times as much detergent power as the same fat would have if it were converted to soap.

Tallow and Grease Domestic Use Up in 1957; Exports Remain the Biggest Outlet

Production and exports of inedible tallow and greases declined somewhat in 1957, while domestic use increased slightly. Ending stocks were down, however, as total disappearance did not drop as much as output (table 12). Prices of inedible tallow (prime, Chicago) advanced during most of 1957 from 6.8 cents per pound in January to nearly 8.0 cents per pound in December.

Exports of inedible tallow and greases in 1957 totaled nearly 1.4 billion pounds compared with 1.5 billion a year earlier. This represented 45 percent of total disappearance of these fats in 1957, compared with 48 percent in 1956. Since 1953 more tallow and greases have been exported than used as soap. Not only are these fats among the lowest priced in world trade, but exportable supplies from other countries are limited and world demand is strong because of the economic recovery that has taken place in many countries. Furthermore, the high quality of U. S. tallow has also been a factor. In 1957 our best foreign markets were Western Europe, Italy and Japan.

Domestic disappearance of inedible tallow and greases during 1952-56 remained relatively stable, averaging about 1,575 million pounds. Consumption in 1957 increased to 1,662 million pounds, about the same as the 1951 level. Domestic consumption in soap continues downward,although the rate has not been as great as in recent years, but it has been offset by expanding use in animal feeds and other products. Use in soap totaled 784 million pounds in 1957, down 51 percent from the 1947 high and about 19 percent less than the 1937-41 average. Nevertheless, soap is still by far the major domestic market outlet (see cover chart).

Inedible tallow and greases also are used in plastics, synthetic rubber, nylon, lubricants and other products. In many of these end products, tallow and grease are consumed in the form of fatty acids obtained from fat splitting. Consumption of inedible tallow and greases in fat splitting remained relatively stable during 1955-57 averaging 283 million pounds.

Table 11.--Soap: Fats, oils, tall oil and rosin used in manufacture, United States, 1937-57 1/

Item	Average 1937-41	Average 1942-46	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Hard oils (Tallow class):													
Slow lathering:													
Tallow, inedible and greases	965	1,398	1,526	1,451	1,346	1,363	1,195	1,084	1,026	907	861	813	784
Whale and fish oils	137	64	43	35	10	1	---	---	3/	---	---	3/	---
Palm oil	110	28	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	8	12	4	2
Beef fats	2	20	7	2	3	1	3/	---	---	---	1	3/	---
Lard	3/	72	6	4	---	36	22	---	---	3/	2	2	1
Total	1,214	1,582	1,583	1,493	1,361	1,404	1,220	1,087	1,029	915	876	819	786
Quick lathering													
Coconut oil	373	132	511	417	282	257	197	204	175	175	173	177	174
Palm-kernel oil	30	12	4/	3	3/	4/	---	4/	23	6	5	1	---
Babassu oil	26	25	15	19	24	29	19	5	4/	---	2	---	---
Total	428	169	526	439	306	286	216	209	198	181	180	178	174
Soft oils:													
Secondary fats and oils 5/	190	292	227	181	156	174	149	137	128	135	116	102	97
Olive oil, foots and inedible	17	3	1	4	5	4	5	4	3	2	3	2	1
Soybean oil	15	12	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3/
Cottonseed oil	4	2	1	1	3/	1	4/	3/	3/	3/	---	---	---
Corn oil	4	1	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	---	---	---
Castor oil	2	4	1	1	1	1	3/	1	1	3/	3/	3/	3/
Peanut oil	1	2	3/	3/	3/	3/	---	---	3/	3/	---	3/	---
Other soft oils 6/	9	3	1	3/	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	---
Total	241	319	237	190	166	183	159	145	141	138	122	106	98
Total fats and oils	1,883	2,070	2,346	2,122	1,833	1,873	1,595	1,440	1,369	1,236	1,178	1,103	1,058
Rosin	99	122	80	53	40	43	38	30	20	19	18	16	9
Tall oil	---	19	16	18	14	13	22	15	14	12	14	17	12
Total saponifiable materials	1,981	2,211	2,443	2,193	1,887	1,929	1,654	1,485	1,403	1,267	1,210	1,136	1,079

1/ Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents are believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other inedible products" and thus is excluded from the figures shown in this table. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ Not reported by Census. Included in other vegetable oils. 5/ Includes inedible animal stearine, grease (lard) oil, tallow oil, foots and other soap stock, red oil, stearic acid, and other fatty acids. 6/ Includes "Other vegetable oils" as reported by Census and edible olive oil, neat's-foot oil, linseed oil, perilla oil, sesame oil and tung oil.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Consumption of inedible tallow and greases in animal feeds for 1957 reached a new peak of 279 million pounds, up 64 million pounds from a year earlier. There is some feeling in the trade that actual consumption in feeds is somewhat higher than reported to Census. If this is so, it means that apparent production of inedible tallow and greases is understated to the extent that consumption in feeds is not being picked up in Census reports, since production is computed from data on stocks, foreign trade and factory consumption.

During the past year or so there has been some trade talk about the expanding use of inedible tallow and grease by the steel industry in the manufacture of tin and terne plate, presumably displacing palm oil, but no data are available on this usage.

Output of Protective Coatings at High Level in 1957

Production of protective coatings in 1957 was maintained near the very high level of 1956 reflecting the continued high economic activity through most of the year. Table 14 contains new estimates, by the Battelle Memorial Institute, of output of paints, varnishes, and lacquers. These figures are based upon Census data published in 1957 and extend back through 1953. Because the new estimates are not as high as the previous ones, the oil content per gallon of finished product appears slightly higher than formerly indicated. There were two shifts in product formulation in 1957, both involving water-thinned latex paints, that affected drying oil consumption. Exterior latex finishes and latex metal primers or undercoaters increased at the expense of finishes based primarily on drying oils.

Drying Oil Uses of Fats and Oils Drops

Use of fats and oils in the drying oil industries (including tall oil and secondary products) totaled 1,019 million pounds in 1957, 8 percent less than the year before (table 16). The drop may reflect competition from nonfat and low fat content products as most economic indicators suggest that activity in the drying oil industries in 1957 probably was about as high as a year earlier. The general level of economic activity continued high in 1957 and so were paint sales, although there were some signs of slackening in the later months. Construction activity continued high along with much redecoration, maintenance, and improvement by home-owners and industry. Use of fats and oils in drying oil products is likely to continue downward in 1958, as the general level of economic activity is expected to average lower than a year earlier.

Table 12.--Tallow, inedible, and greases: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1912-57 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition		Utilization in nonfood products					
	Apparent production 2/	Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance	Soap	Foots and loss	Feed	Fat splitting	Other	Total 3/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1912	(427)	(16)	---	443	(115)	328	315	---	---	13		328
1913	---	(9)	---	---	(117)	---	---	---	---	---		---
1914	(432)	(24)	---	456	(83)	373	355	---	---	18		373
1915	---	(21)	---	---	(98)	---	---	---	---	---		---
1916	(487)	(23)	---	510	(54)	456	441	---	---	15		456
1917	(499)	(87)	---	586	(31)	555	477	---	---	78		555
1918	(537)	(52)	---	589	(27)	562	489	---	---	73		562
1919	548	12	---	560	101	459	360	---	---	99		459
1920	640	15	108	763	79	515	443	---	---	72		515
1921	653	21	169	843	94	574	510	---	---	65		574
1922	736	13	174	923	93	707	592	---	---	115		707
1923	821	11	123	956	101	730	573	---	---	157		730
1924	849	3	125	976	117	758	721	---	---	37		758
1925	806	2	101	909	104	715	633	---	---	81		715
1926	848	14	91	953	86	735	673	---	---	62		735
1927	856	13	131	1,001	93	781	727	---	---	55		781
1928	795	15	126	936	69	765	702	---	---	63		765
1929	844	17	103	964	66	736	683	---	---	53		736
1930	867	1	162	1,030	73	741	687	---	---	54		741
1931	884	2	215	1,101	79	773	653	---	---	119		773
1932	844	1	249	1,094	58	786	693	---	---	93		786
1933	926	1	250	1,177	66	767	634	1	---	132		767
1934	1,025	32	343	1,401	52	952	806	1	---	145		952
1935	703	4/190	397	1,290	20	914	761	1	---	152		914
1936	825	4/ 60	356	1,242	17	923	759	1	---	163		923
1937	855	4	302	1,161	6	886	708	1	---	177		886
1938	929	1	269	1,199	4	942	799	1	---	142		942
1939	1,127	2	253	1,382	6	1,079	906	1	---	172		1,079
1940	1,375	1	296	1,673	8	1,234	1,043	1	---	189		1,234
1941	1,551	30	431	2,012	7	1,649	1,368	3	---	279		1,649
1942	1,742	64	355	2,161	6	1,854	1,528	0	---	326		1,854
1943	1,649	33	301	1,983	3	1,759	1,360	0	---	200	199	1,759
1944	1,943	56	220	2,219	27	1,923	1,530	0	---	215	178	1,923
1945	1,751	32	270	2,052	13	1,839	1,364	0	---	277	198	1,839
1946	1,658	3	201	1,862	13	1,677	1,210	0	---	297	170	1,677
1947	2,023	1	173	2,197	69	1,882	1,526	0	---	193	163	1,882
1948	1,940	1	246	2,187	88	1,782	1,451	0	---	185	145	1,782
1949	2,132	2	317	2,451	433	1,666	1,346	3	---	169	151	1,669
1950	2,272	2	352	2,626	536	1,807	1,363	0	---	229	215	1,807
1951	2,258	3	283	2,545	537	1,663	1,195	0	---	243	222	1,660
1952	2,318	1	345	2,664	748	1,541	1,076	1	---	187	270	1,534
1953	2,690	1	375	3,065	1,197	1,568	1,026	1	---	252	290	1,568
1954	2,679	4	300	2,983	1,162	1,559	907	9	111	242	291	1,559
1955	2,916	3	262	3,181	1,296	1,585	865	16	131	278	295	1,585
1956	3,152	1	299	3,452	1,493	1,606	813	16	215	286	276	1,606
1957 5/	2,968	3	353	3,324	1,384	1,662	784	12	279	284	302	1,662
1958 5/			278									

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data.

2/ Apparent production computed from factory consumption, net foreign trade, and change in stocks. Reported factory production excludes that from small rendering plants.

3/ Includes small amounts used in drying-oil products in some years.

4/ Reported imports minus estimated imports of edible tallow.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 13.--Coconut oil: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1912 to 1957 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition			Utilization								
								Food uses				Nonfood uses				
	Production from imported materials	Imports 2/	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments	Re-exports 3/	Domestic disappearance	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap	Total drying oil products	Foots and loss	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1912	4/32	47	---	79	---	5/	79	0	5/	---	5/	79	---	---	---	79
1913	4/19	72	---	91	---	5/	91	0	5/	---	5/	(76)	---	---	(15)	91
1914	4/38	58	---	96	---	1	95	0	5/	---	5/	78	---	---	(17)	95
1915	4/38	63	---	101	---	1	100	0	5/	---	5/	(68)	---	---	(32)	100
1916	4/105	64	---	169	---	5/	169	0	1	---	1	111	---	---	(57)	168
1917	188	163	---	351	---	2	349	6	20	---	26	169	---	---	(154)	323
1918	4/272	356	---	628	---	1	627	14	62	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1919	216	281	---	497	6/119	8	370	(12)	(70)	(33)	(115)	183	---	17	(55)	255
1920	131	216	134	481	25	3	341	10	(65)	(31)	(106)	(217)	---	(15)	(3)	235
1921	113	190	112	415	7	3	300	3	(68)	21	92	194	---	14	5/	208
1922	186	7/227	105	517	13	3	392	16	54	59	129	238	---	15	10	263
1923	236	182	110	527	17	4	429	21	76	39	136	268	---	19	6	293
1924	191	225	77	493	18	3	408	25	83	20	129	260	---	19	0	279
1925	208	233	65	505	18	2	428	0	91	29	120	286	---	22	0	308
1926	261	245	58	564	16	4	445	15	98	37	149	270	---	26	0	296
1927	282	293	99	674	20	6	534	20	123	30	172	335	---	27	0	362
1928	311	291	114	716	25	7	568	25	160	15	200	335	---	33	0	368
1929	353	412	116	881	30	1	657	20	186	71	276	344	---	37	0	381
1930	353	318	192	863	25	2	655	32	178	109	319	303	---	33	0	337
1931	8/309	325	181	815	18	1	593	34	133	53	220	341	5/	31	1	372
1932	264	249	203	716	24	4	554	8	123	45	177	354	5/	23	1	377
1933	8/360	316	135	812	26	3	584	7	150	69	227	322	5/	32	3	357
1934	297	315	198	810	25	3	595	9	124	84	217	341	5/	35	2	378
1935	253	353	187	793	13	2	626	44	174	131	349	230	5/	43	4	277
1936	258	322	152	732	19	3	635	38	150	93	281	307	1	41	4	353
1937	267	337	75	679	10	1	491	13	74	115	202	252	1	29	7	290
1938	287	364	177	828	8	2	602	26	90	109	225	343	5/	31	4	378
1939	273	337	216	826	27	10	599	21	39	114	173	389	1	33	4	426
1940	347	371	190	908	40	13	598	18	22	125	164	397	1	32	5	434
1941	318	405	257	981	53	5	727	22	30	143	195	484	1	38	9	532
1942	111	43	195	349	5	2	201	5	3	27	36	140	5/	12	13	165
1943	143	43	141	328	5/	3	196	5/	0	1	1	142	5/	10	43	195
1944	128	52	129	308	5/	5	202	5/	0	5/	5/	132	0	8	62	202
1945	151	34	101	286	5/	0	159	5/	0	5/	5/	59	5/	9	90	158
1946	349	2	127	479	48	1	327	18	15	15	47	185	5/	20	74	279
1947	8/801	24	102	926	58	3	784	87	21	15	123	511	1	54	96	661
1948	8/557	109	81	748	19	5/	667	48	5	78	132	417	1	23	94	535
1949	543	115	61	719	18	5/	9/551	20	5/	110	130	282	7	28	81	398
1950	562	138	10/150	850	25	5/	9/730	0	0	129	129	257	4	32	136	428
1951	516	113	10/95	724	40	5/	9/583	20	1	121	142	197	4	35	144	380
1952	435	119	10/101	654	38	5/	561	33	0	158	191	204	4	36	126	370
1953	422	138	10/55	615	13	---	521	12	7	174	183	175	5	28	131	339
1954	432	138	10/81	651	11	---	561	15	5	184	204	175	5	28	149	357
1955	431	145	79	655	9	---	557	4	6	184	194	173	7	25	158	363
1956	422	197	89	708	10	---	612	5	8	213	226	177	6	27	177	387
1957 11/	425	182	86	694	10	---	614	8	5	220	233	174	6	27	174	381
1958			69													

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data. 2/ Mainly from the Philippines. 3/ As coconut oil from the Philippines is imported free of duty, most imports are reported as imports for consumption. Hence, reexports must be subtracted to obtain the domestic disappearance. 4/ Oil equivalent of the imports of copra. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ July-December only; not available prior to July 1919. 7/ General imports were used because of a discrepancy between reported factory consumption and domestic disappearance when the latter was based on imports for consumption. 8/ Apparent production based on factory consumption, net foreign trade, and change in stocks. 9/ Includes Government stockpiling. 10/ Excludes stocks held by the Federal Government for stockpiling. 11/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Fats and oils used per gallon of paints, varnishes and lacquers, 1931-57

Period	Use of fats and oils in paints and varnishes 1/ 2/	All paints, varnishes and lacquers				Only paints and varnishes containing oil			
		Production 3/		Oil used per gallon 2/		Production 3/		Oil used per gallon 2/	
		Old series	New series	Old series	New series	Old series	New series	Old series	New series
	Million pounds	Million gallons	Million gallons	Pounds	Pounds	Million gallons	Million gallons	Pounds	Pounds
Average									
1931-34	474	201		2.4		140		3.4	
1935-39	641	298		2.2		208		3.1	
1940	652	324		2.0		231		2.8	
1941	875	428		2.0		303		2.9	
1942	775	395		2.0		291		2.7	
1943	698	423		1.7		313		2.2	
1944	687	464		1.5		349		2.0	
1945	637	481		1.3		358		1.8	
1946	672	570		1.2		413		1.6	
1947	693	545		1.3		399		1.7	
1948	744	549		1.4		396		1.9	
1949	637 (710)	485		1.3(1.5)		349		1.8(2.0)	
1950	756 (845)	599		1.3(1.4)		432		1.8(2.0)	
1951	710 (845)	542		1.3(1.6)		389		1.8(2.2)	
1952	659 (765)	536		1.2(1.4)		374		1.8(2.0)	
1953	716 (825)	556	526	1.3(1.5)	1.4(1.6)	381	346	1.9(2.2)	2.1(2.4)
1954	653 (765)	545	538	1.2(1.4)	1.2(1.4)	375	358	1.7(2.0)	1.8(2.1)
1955	685 (850)	---	599	--- ---	1.1(1.4)	---	371	--- ---	1.8(2.3)
1956	744 (900)	---	587	--- ---	1.3(1.5)	---	371	--- ---	2.0(2.4)
1957 4/	578 (736)		586		1.0(1.3)		353		1.6(2.1)

1/ Excludes tall oil. 2/ Data in brackets include estimate for oils reported by Census as used in synthetic resins but which are ultimately consumed in paints and varnishes, not available prior to 1949.
3/ Production of paints, varnishes and lacquers are estimates of the Stanford Research Institute (1931-50) or Battelle Memorial Institute (1951-57). 4/ Preliminary.

Table 15.- Utilization of oils, fats and tall oil in drying-oil products, by type of product, United States, 1931-57

Year	Paint and varnish 1/	Floor coverings and oilcloth	Rosins 1/ 2/	Other	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average					
1931-34	474	67	---	22	562
1935-39	641	95	---	38	774
1940	652	112	---	43	807
1941	875	137	---	68	1,079
1942	775	116	---	82	973
1943	700	76	---	114	890
1944	694	85	---	138	917
1945	644	79	---	151	874
1946	683	88	---	162	934
1947	706	142	---	169	1,017
1948	766	167	---	149	1,081
1949	655 (731)	148	82 (6)	87	974
1950	776 (874)	153	105 (7)	157	1,193
1951	743 (888)	134	156 (11)	118	1,151
1952	691 (810)	125	128 (9)	87	1,032
1953	750 (869)	117	128 (9)	93	1,087
1954	693 (816)	113	132 (9)	79	1,018
1955	725 (890)	111	178 (13)	158	1,172
1956	792 (965)	106	185 (13)	129	1,212
1957 3/	614 (780)	102	181 (13)	122	1,019

1/ About 90-95 percent of the oil listed by Census as used in synthetic resins end up in protective coatings. Data in brackets are new totals obtained by shifting these resins to paints and varnishes.
2/ Not available prior to 1949.
3/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Linseed oil continues to be the major drying oil although its relative importance has been declining in recent years. In 1957, linseed oil used in all drying oil products was 436 million pounds, 77 million less than a year earlier. Small reductions were registered in consumption of tung, tall oil and other primary materials. Use of secondary fatty materials increased.

Paint formula changes in the postwar period have resulted in a shift away from linseed oil and toward soybean oil and tall oil. Soybean oil, currently in the second place, owes its prominence to the alkyd-resin mechanism that adapts a semi-drying oil to drying oil uses. Tall oil ranks third primarily because of its unique price advantage and the effective application of research.

In 1957, the 1,019 million pounds of drying oils consumed in all drying oil products were distributed as follows: Linseed, 43 percent; soybean, 19 percent; tall, 13 percent; dehydrated castor, 7 percent; tung, 4 percent; fish, 3 percent; oiticica, 1 percent; all others, 10 percent (table 16 and 17).

Use of drying oils directly in paints and varnishes declined sharply from 1956 to 1957 while consumption in floor coverings and oilcloth, resins and other uses remained about the same.

Tall Oil Output and Use Falls off in 1957

Production of tall oil in 1957 totaled 547 million pounds, 51 million less than the previous year, ending 5 consecutive years of increase. Tall oil is a byproduct of the sulphate paper process and in recent years an increasing percentage of the oil has been saved and processed. Domestic disappearance of tall oil in 1957 dipped 10 percent, thus halting the upward trend which persisted during 1952-56. Carryover stocks on January 1, 1958 at 107 million pounds were the highest of record (table 18).

In 1957 there was little change from the previous year in reported drying oil uses of tall oil and most of the decrease was included in the catch-all "other" category. A substantial portion of tall oil in this category is believed to be converted into resin and fatty acids which have a wide range of uses.

The stability of tall oil prices at relatively low levels in comparison to the price fluctuations of other oils has been an important factor contributing to tall oils success in the drying oil industry. During the years 1953 through 1957, annual prices of tall oil (refined, tanks, works) varied from 5.0 cents per pound to 5.5 cents, compared with linseed oil price (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) fluctuations from 12.9 cents per pound to 15.0 cents. Tung oil prices (tanks, New York) during the same period varied from 22.4 cents per pound to 27.7 cents.

Table 16.--Fats and oils used in all drying oil products, by kind of oil, 1925-57

Year	Linseed oil	Soybean oil	Tung oil	Fish oil	Castor oil	Oiticica oil	Perilla oil	Other primary fats and oils	Secondary fatty materials	Tall oil	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average:											
1925-29	752	4	94	20	2	---	5	---	---	---	877
1930-34	433	12	97	22	2	---	17	3	---	---	585
1935-39	514	22	118	39	7	6	63	6	---	---	774
1940	585	46	67	47	25	15	20	4	---	---	807
1941	807	62	69	57	46	27	9	3	---	---	1,079
1942	819	33	12	32	63	9	3	3	---	---	973
1943	757	39	12	36	22	4	2	1	15	2	890
1944	688	37	10	47	90	11	1/	1/	27	7	917
1945	627	46	23	58	60	19	1/	3	32	7	874
1946	663	67	36	48	35	25	1/	8	39	15	934
1947	567	159	106	47	44	13	1/	6	44	32	1,017
1948	595	162	130	40	53	13	1/	7	46	36	1,081
1949	428	220	103	26	51	12	---	8	73	53	974
1950	590	213	109	33	66	12	---	24	76	70	1,193
1951	665	194	65	28	38	12	---	8	57	84	1,151
1952	536	209	51	36	41	11	---	11	50	87	1,032
1953	536	242	51	34	39	10	---	13	69	94	1,087
1954	498	209	48	23	38	8	---	16	60	117	1,018
1955	504	226	50	33	63	12	---	24	89	123	1,124
1956	513	194	51	32	73	11	---	20	67	146	1,106
1957 2/	436	190	43	33	72	11	---	13	93	128	1,019

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Preliminary.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers. Partly estimated by AMS.

Table 17.--Percentage distribution of fats and oils used in drying oil products, by kind of oil, 1925-57

Year	Linseed oil	Soybean oil	Tung oil	Fish oil	Castor oil	Oiticica oil	Perilla oil	Other primary fats and oils	Secondary fatty materials	Tall oil	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average:											
1925-29	85.7	.5	10.7	2.3	.2	---	.6	---	---	---	100.0
1930-34	74.0	2.1	16.5	3.7	.3	---	2.9	.5	---	---	100.0
1935-39	66.4	2.8	15.2	5.0	.9	.8	8.1	.8	---	---	100.0
1940	72.4	5.7	8.3	5.8	3.1	1.8	2.4	.5	---	---	100.0
1941	74.8	5.7	6.4	5.2	4.3	2.5	.8	.3	---	---	100.0
1942	84.2	3.4	1.2	3.3	6.4	.9	.3	.3	---	---	100.0
1943	85.1	4.4	1.3	4.1	2.5	.4	.2	.1	1.7	.2	100.0
1944	75.0	4.0	1.1	5.2	9.8	1.2	---	---	2.9	.8	100.0
1945	71.7	5.2	2.6	6.6	6.9	2.2	---	.3	3.7	.8	100.0
1946	71.0	7.1	3.8	5.1	3.7	2.6	---	.9	4.2	1.6	100.0
1947	55.8	15.6	10.4	4.6	4.3	1.3	---	.6	4.3	3.1	100.0
1948	55.0	15.0	12.0	3.7	4.9	1.2	---	.6	4.3	3.3	100.0
1949	43.9	22.6	10.6	2.7	5.2	1.2	---	.8	7.5	5.5	100.0
1950	49.5	17.9	9.1	2.8	5.5	1.0	---	2.0	6.4	5.8	100.0
1951	57.8	16.9	5.6	2.4	3.3	1.0	---	.7	5.0	7.3	100.0
1952	51.9	20.3	4.9	3.5	4.0	1.1	---	1.1	4.8	8.4	100.0
1953	49.3	22.3	4.7	3.1	3.6	.9	---	1.2	6.3	8.6	100.0
1954	48.9	20.6	4.7	2.3	3.7	.8	---	1.6	5.9	11.5	100.0
1955	44.9	20.1	4.5	2.9	5.6	1.1	---	2.1	7.9	10.9	100.0
1956	46.4	17.5	4.6	2.9	6.6	1.0	---	1.8	6.1	13.2	100.0
1957 1/	42.8	18.6	4.2	3.2	7.1	1.1	---	1.3	9.1	12.6	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

Table 18.--Tall oil: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1937-57 1/

Year	Supply			Disposition		Utilization in nonfood products								
							Drying-oil products							
	Production 2/	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports 3/	Domestic disappearance	Soap	Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins	Other	Total	Foots and loss 4/	Other 5/	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1937	23	---	23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
1938	18	---	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
1939	24	---	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
1940	34	---	34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	---
1941	50	---	50	8	41	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	41
1942	73	---	73	16	57	---	---	---	---	---		---	---	57
1943	125	---	125	6	119	11	2	---	---	---	2	---	106	119
1944	158	---	158	5	154	29	7	6/	---	---	7	9	108	154
1945	195	---	195	5	190	30	7	7/	---	---	7	8	145	190
1946	202	---	202	6	196	25	11	4	---	---	15	9	147	196
1947	200	---	200	23	177	16	13	19	---	---	32	16	113	177
1948	249	41	290	28	214	18	22	8/14	---	---	36	33	127	214
1949	230	48	278	33	186	14	18	16	6	12	53	27	92	186
1950	310	59	369	36	287	13	20	16	8	26	70	32	172	287
1951	398	46	444	44	323	22	34	15	11	24	84	26	191	323
1952	313	77	389	35	270	15	32	13	15	27	87	8	160	270
1953	318	85	403	42	280	14	34	17	11	31	93	7	165	280
1954	357	81	438	61	331	12	40	29	20	27	116	13	189	331
1955	584	46	630	48	508	14	40	31	13	38	123	27	344	508
1956	598	74	672	44	534	17	48	31	28	39	146	80	291	534
1957 9/	547	94	641	52	482	12	44	31	23	31	128	66	276	482
1958 9/		107												

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data.
2/ 1937-43, estimated from data for years beginning April.
3/ 1941-44, designated as liquid sulphite wood resin.
4/ 1944-June 1947, 25 percent of factory consumption of crude oil in refining; beginning July 1947, factory consumption of crude oil in refining minus production of refined oil.

5/ Includes unreported domestic disappearance (the difference between total domestic disappearance and total reported factory consumption including refining loss).

6/ Included in "other nonfood products."

7/ Crude tall oil; refined tall oil not reported separately but included in "other nonfood products."

8/ Second quarter estimated from total factory consumption of tall oil and secondary fatty materials in linoleum and oilcloth.

9/ Preliminary.

Table 19.--Nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951-57 1/

Item	Year beginning October						
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 10/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Stocks, October 1							
Tallow inedible and grease	340	340	363	268	260	306	239
Coconut oil	82	55	56	59	96	75	57
Other lauric acid oils 2/	8	---	9	9	9	4	1
Palm oil	19	24	18	23	21	22	19
Linseed oil	670	649	587	253	94	101	102
Tung oil	19	10	20	50	35	11	25
Castor oil	34	27	46	29	43	38	22
Cod and fish-liver oil	10	6	6	6	2	2	2
Fish and marine oils	89	86	85	62	93	113	80
All others 3/	35	27	25	27	30	26	27
Total	1,306	1,223	1,215	784	682	697	574
Tall oil	69	83	84	59	59	96	106
Production from domestic materials							
Tallow inedible and grease 4/	2,268	2,616	2,661	2,839	3,145	3,007	2,925
Linseed oil 5/	609	501	752	721	821	821	525
Tung oil	15	43	40	15	2	32	30
Castor oil	8	11	8	4	1	3	10
Cod and fish-liver oil	3	1	2	2	2	1	1
Fish and marine oils	126	148	161	180	204	158	150
All others	16	36	24	39	31	42	40
Total	3,044	3,356	3,648	3,800	4,206	4,064	3,681
Tall oil	325	321	332	524	622	547	575
Imports plus production from imported materials							
Tallow, inedible and grease	1	6/	3	4	2	3	
Coconut oil	546	567	576	582	596	601	
Other lauric acid oils 2/	13	49	34	57	40	47	
Palm oil	85	35	56	55	30	18	
Linseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Tung oil	30	15	41	25	25	37	
Castor oil	163	195	112	140	119	118	
Cod and fish liver oil	27	30	33	29	24	21	
Fish and marine oils	40	40	29	58	40	50	
All others 7/	38	47	38	35	32	25	
Total	943	976	923	986	909	920	
Total supply	5,293	5,555	5,786	5,570	5,796	5,682	

Continued -

Table 19.--Nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951-57 1/ -- Con.

Item	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Exports, reexports and shipments							
Tallow, inedible and grease	720	1,075	1,186	1,265	1,494	1,431	
Coconut oil	42	16	11	10	9	9	
Palm oil	6/	---	---	---	---	---	
Linseed oil	19	4	430	220	112	133	
Flaxseed (oil equivalent)	55	6/	122	133	196	185	
Tung oil	2	6/	6/	4	1	1	
Castor oil	1	1	1	1	2	3	
Cod and fish-liver oil	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	
Fish and marine oils	32	92	158	127	156	132	
All others	3	12	10	11	19	30	
Total	873	1,200	1,918	1,769	1,990	1,924	
Tall oil	42	36	58	58	39	50	
Domestic disappearance							
Tallow, inedible and grease	1,550	1,523	1,574	1,584	1,607	1,647	
Coconut oil 8/	531	549	563	535	607	611	
Other lauric acid oils 2/	21	40	34	57	46	49	
Palm oil 8/	80	41	52	57	28	21	
Linseed oil	557	558	535	527	505	503	
Tung oil	51	48	50	52	50	53	
Castor oil 8/	176	187	136	128	123	133	
Cod and fish-liver oil	34	32	34	35	25	22	
Fish and marine oils 8/	135	96	56	81	68	109	
All others	62	66	51	60	48	36	
Total	3,197	3,140	3,084	3,118	3,109	3,184	
Tall oil	268	285	299	467	546	488	
Adjusted domestic disappearance 9/	3,404	3,391	3,271	3,364	3,346	3,393	
Per capita civilian and military	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	
Soap	8.5	8.0	7.7	6.7	6.6	5.8	
Drying oil products	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.6	
Other industrial products	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.4	8.3	
Total	21.4	20.9	20.5	20.1	19.7	19.7	

1/ Totals and per capita computed from unrounded data. 2/ Includes babassu, palm kernel and tucum kernel oils. 3/ Includes inedible olive oil, olive oil foots, neat's foot oil, and other vegetable oils not reported separately. 4/ Apparent production computed from factory consumption, foreign trade and changes in stocks. 5/ Includes oil equivalent of flaxseed exported for crushing abroad. 6/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 7/ Includes oiticica oil, rapeseed oil, wool grease, cashew shell oil, and other vegetable oils not shown separately. 8/ Includes Government stockpiling. 9/ Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks of oleic acid, stearic acid, other fatty acids, foots and soap stock, and other inedible secondary oils; Government stockpiling; and food oils used in nonfood products and nonfood oils used in food products. 10/ Production from domestic materials is forecast.

Table 20.- Total drying oils: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1921-1957 1/

Year	Supply: Production from-: Domestic materials 2/	Supply: Production from-: Imported materials 3/	Supply: Imports	Supply: Stocks, Jan. 1	Supply: Total	Disposition: Exports 2/	Disposition: Shipments to U. S. Territories	Disposition: Re-exports 4/	Disposition: Stocks, Dec. 31	Disposition: Domestic disappearance	Utilization: Food uses: Shortening	Utilization: Food uses: Margarine	Utilization: Food uses: Total	Utilization: Nonfood uses: Soap	Nonfood uses: Drying-oil products: Paint and varnish	Nonfood uses: Drying-oil products: Linoleum and oilcloth	Nonfood uses: Drying-oil products: Resins	Nonfood uses: Drying-oil products: Other	Nonfood uses: Drying-oil products: Total	Nonfood uses: Foots and loss	Nonfood uses: Other	Nonfood uses: Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1921	255	228	88	125	696	4	1	1	133	557	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	557	---	---	557
1922	181	276	227	133	816	3	1	3	100	710	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	710	---	---	710
1923	204	450	136	100	890	3	1	3	117	765	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	765	---	---	765
1924	399	307	98	117	921	2	1	2	128	787	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	787	---	---	787
1925	459	305	121	128	1,013	2	1	3	189	818	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	818	---	---	818
1926	308	412	100	189	1,009	3	1	6	192	807	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	807	---	---	807
1927	370	407	101	192	1,070	3	2	5	212	849	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	849	---	---	849
1928	427	325	112	212	1,075	2	2	6	183	881	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	881	---	---	881
1929	323	441	134	183	1,081	2	1	6	170	901	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	899	---	---	901
1930	282	234	138	170	824	2	1	6	164	651	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	651	---	---	651
1931	253	268	93	164	778	1	1	5	190	581	---	---	---	1	503	56	---	20	579	0	1	581
1932	185	142	92	190	609	1	1	3	159	444	---	---	---	1	387	41	---	14	443	0	1	444
1933	148	258	151	159	716	1	1	4	202	508	---	---	---	1	437	51	---	19	506	0	1	508
1934	109	263	138	202	712	1	1	5	149	556	---	---	---	1	479	49	---	25	554	0	1	556
1935	178	326	197	149	849	1	1	5	178	663	5/	---	5/	1	572	62	---	28	661	5/	1	663
1936	172	285	256	178	892	1	2	6	166	717	0	---	0	1	605	75	---	35	715	0	1	717
1937	131	537	223	166	1,057	1	2	7	264	783	2	---	2	1	649	83	---	45	777	5/	2	781
1938	149	293	145	264	850	1	2	5	219	625	5/	---	5/	1	524	67	---	31	622	0	1	625
1939	214	356	149	219	937	3	2	6	193	735	0	---	0	2	613	84	---	34	731	5/	2	735
1940	381	225	124	193	923	5	2	4	223	690	0	---	0	1	564	89	---	32	686	5/	2	690
1941	470	402	87	223	1,182	8	2	3	251	918	0	---	0	2	745	113	---	52	911	1	4	918
1942	701	304	38	258	1,302	60	1	5/	345	897	0	---	0	4	714	111	---	61	886	5/	7	897
1943	715	225	69	345	1,355	226	1	5/	321	6/813	7	4	11	2	637	73	---	81	790	0	9	801
1944	735	280	79	321	1,415	315	1	5/	301	799	5/	5/	1	2	603	81	---	99	783	0	13	798
1945	461	121	89	301	972	10	1	24	208	729	0	0	0	1	544	70	---	103	717	0	11	729
1946	513	105	153	208	980	3	1	26	181	770	0	0	0	1	580	70	---	102	752	0	17	770
1947	463	36	247	181	927	12	1	19	172	722	0	0	0	5/	544	92	---	79	715	0	7	722
1948	722	96	155	172	1,145	65	5/	8	286	786	0	0	0	5/	589	120	---	70	779	0	6	786
1949	826	40	75	286	1,227	68	5/	8	556	595	0	0	0	5/	442	88	9	41	580	10	5	595
1950	844	50	126	556	1,575	95	1	8	708	763	0	0	0	5/	585	98	27	49	759	0	4	763
1951	846	22	44	708	1,620	92	0	0	726	802	0	0	0	0	568	103	37	60	768	12	23	802
1952	605	16	38	726	1,385	56	0	1	695	633	0	0	0	5/	464	90	21	41	616	13	4	633
1953	547	17	33	695	1,292	92	0	5/	567	633	0	0	0	5/	456	87	27	36	606	12	15	633
1954	876	18	45	567	1,506	634	0	5/	282	590	0	0	0	0	444	74	20	35	573	11	6	590
1955	721	22	34	8/281	1,058	242	0	2	205	609	0	0	0	0	427	67	27	66	587	12	10	609
1956	804	21	41	205	1,071	269	0	0	181	621	0	0	0	0	469	58	25	45	597	12	13	621
1957 7/	779	17	39	181	1,016	333	0	0	161	6/527	0	0	0	0	408	38	22	41	505	10	8	527

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data. Includes linseed, oiticica, perilla, tung, and dehydrated castor oils.
2/ Includes oil equivalent of flaxseed exported.
3/ Represents oil equivalent of imported flaxseed.
4/ Some drying oils are imported free of duty. For these all imports are considered as imports for consumption. Hence reexports of these must be subtracted to obtain the domestic disappearance.
5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
6/ Reported factory consumption.
7/ Preliminary.

Table 21.- Linseed oil: Supply, disposition, and utilization and oil equivalent of export of flaxseed, 1912 to 1957 1/

Year	Supply					Disposition		Utilization												Flaxseed, oil equivalent of exports 3/
	Production from-							Food uses			Nonfood uses									
												Drying-oil products								
	Domestic materials	Imported materials 2/	Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	Shortening	Margarine	Total	Soap	Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins	Other	Total	Foots and loss	Other	Total	
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1912	317	145	2	---	464	3	461	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	461	---	---	461	---
1913	492	122	1	---	615	12	603	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	603	---	---	603	---
1914	337	171	4	---	512	2	510	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	510	---	---	510	---
1915	240	272	1	---	513	10	502	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	502	---	---	502	---
1916	290	242	1	---	533	6	526	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	526	---	---	526	---
1917	308	174	1	---	483	11	471	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	471	---	---	471	---
1918	146	229	4/	---	376	6	370	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	370	---	---	370	---
1919	193	260	16	---	469	11	458	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	458	---	---	458	---
1920	30	455	35	81	601	5	492	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	492	---	---	492	---
1921	255	228	60	104	647	4	519	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	519	---	---	519	---
1922	181	276	144	124	724	3	639	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	639	---	---	639	---
1923	204	450	43	82	778	3	676	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	676	---	---	676	---
1924	399	307	14	98	817	2	706	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	706	---	---	706	---
1925	459	305	14	107	885	2	725	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	725	---	---	725	---
1926	307	413	10	156	886	3	707	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	707	---	---	707	---
1927	370	407	6	174	957	3	759	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	759	---	---	759	---
1928	427	325	4/	194	945	2	784	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	784	---	---	784	---
1929	323	441	9	158	931	2	786	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	784	---	---	786	---
1930	282	234	3	141	660	2	543	---	---	---	0	---	---	---	---	543	---	---	543	---
1931	253	268	4/	113	634	1	478	---	---	---	1	410	48	---	17	475	0	1	478	---
1932	185	142	4/	154	481	1	357	---	0	0	1	311	32	---	12	356	0	1	357	---
1933	148	258	9	122	537	1	377	---	0	0	1	329	33	---	14	376	0	1	377	---
1934	102	269	3	158	531	1	416	---	0	0	1	363	32	---	19	414	0	1	416	---
1935	168	334	2	114	618	1	469	4/	0	4/	1	408	42	---	18	467	0	1	469	---
1936	164	292	1	147	603	1	483	0	0	0	1	411	50	---	20	481	0	1	483	---
1937	132	533	4/	117	783	1	589	2	0	2	1	481	68	---	34	583	4/	2	587	---
1938	149	292	4/	191	632	1	488	4/	0	4/	1	406	55	---	24	485	0	1	488	---
1939	260	305	4/	142	706	3	560	0	0	0	2	462	68	---	27	556	4/	2	560	---
1940	381	225	4/	142	749	5	589	0	0	0	1	473	84	---	28	585	4/	2	589	---
1941	466	401	4/	154	1,022	7	814	0	0	0	2	649	110	---	48	807	1	4	814	1
1942	699	261	28	198	1,187	58	830	0	0	0	4	654	109	---	57	819	4/	7	830	4/
1943	715	202	67	297	1,281	224	779	7	4	11	2	610	72	---	74	757	0	9	768	4/
1944	732	204	67	277	1,280	313	702	4/	4/	1	2	516	80	---	92	688	0	11	701	4/
1945	454	72	67	264	857	5/32	639	0	0	0	1	465	67	---	95	627	0	11	639	4/
1946	513	67	94	186	860	5/27	680	0	0	0	1	502	66	---	94	663	0	17	680	4/
1947	450	6	117	153	726	5/24	575	0	0	0	4/	419	86	---	62	567	0	7	575	4/
1948	705	21	4	126	856	30	600	0	0	0	4/	440	110	---	45	595	0	5	600	33
1949	742	3	1	227	972	4	443	0	0	0	4/	321	76	6	25	428	10	5	443	62
1950	750	4/	4/	525	1,274	24	594	0	0	0	4/	443	90	22	35	590	0	4	594	71
1951	759	0	4/	655	1,414	17	699	0	0	0	0	483	101	32	49	665	12	23	699	74
1952	545	0	4/	698	1,244	19	553	0	0	0	0	396	89	16	34	536	13	4	553	37
1953	503	0	4/	672	1,175	91	556	0	0	0	4/	405	86	13	32	536	13	17	556	4/
1954	651	0	---	551	1,179	442	515	0	0	0	0	382	73	15	29	498	11	6	515	192
1955	618	0	---	222	840	147	526	0	0	0	0	354	67	23	59	504	12	10	526	93
1956	621	0	---	168	789	98	537	0	0	0	0	398	58	19	37	513	12	13	537	170
1957 6/	566	0	---	154	720	140	454	0	0	0	0	348	38	17	34	436	10	8	454	192
1958 6/				126																

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data.
2/ Represents the oil equivalent of imported flaxseed.
3/ This item frequently is included with production and exports of linseed oil.
4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
5/ In 1945-47, some linseed oil was imported by the Government for reshipment under Lend-Lease. As no duty was required, this was included by Census with the imports for consumption, but when the oil was shipped out it was reported as re-exports. This amount was added to exports as reported by Census. The following amounts (in million pounds) were handled in this way: 1945, 24; 1946, 25; and 1947, 14.
6/ Preliminary.

Table 22.--Oiticica oil: Supply, domestic disappearance, and utilization, 1935-57 1/

Year	Supply			Domestic disappearance	Utilization in drying-oil products			
	Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total		Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Other	Total
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1935	2/ 2	---	2	2	2	---	---	2
1936	3	---	3	3	3	---	---	3
1937	4	3/	4	3	3	3/	3/	3
1938	5	1	6	4	4	3/	3/	4
1939	19	2	21	17	16	1	3/	17
1940	16	4	19	15	14	1	3/	15
1941	37	5	41	27	26	1	3/	27
1942	1	14	16	9	8	3/	1	9
1943	2	7	8	4/ 4	3	0	1	4
1944	11	6	18	11	9	3/	2	11
1945	22	7	28	19	17	1	2	19
1946	23	9	32	25	20	3	3	25
1947	8	6	15	13	10	3/	2	13
1948	18	2	20	13	8	3/	5	13
1949	9	7	16	12	5	3/	6	12
1950	13	4	17	12	10	0	2	12
1951	14	5	19	12	10	3/	2	12
1952	8	7	15	11	9	3/	2	11
1953	10	4	14	10	7	3/	2	9
1954	9	4	13	8	6	3/	2	8
1955	13	4	17	12	9	---	3	12
1956	9	6	15	11	6	---	4	11
1957 5/	10	4	14	11	7	---	4	11
1958 5/		3						

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
4/ Reported factory consumption, which exceeds computed domestic disappearance.
5/ Preliminary.

Table 23.- Tung oil: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1912-57 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition			Utilization in drying-oil products				
	Production from domestic materials	Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports 2/	Reexports 3/	Domestic disappearance	Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins	Other	Total 4/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1912	---	43	---	43	---	5/	43	---	---	---	---	43
1913	---	43	---	43	---	5/	42	---	---	---	---	42
1914	---	30	---	30	---	5/	30	---	---	---	---	30
1915	---	34	---	34	---	5/	34	---	---	---	---	34
1916	---	58	---	58	---	5/	58	---	---	---	---	58
1917	---	41	---	41	---	5/	41	---	---	---	---	41
1918	---	43	---	43	---	1	42	---	---	---	---	42
1919	---	54	---	54	---	2	51	---	---	---	---	51
1920	---	68	15	83	---	3	59	---	---	---	---	59
1921	---	27	20	48	---	1	38	---	---	---	---	38
1922	---	81	9	90	---	3	69	---	---	---	---	69
1923	---	87	18	105	---	3	82	---	---	---	---	82
1924	---	82	19	101	---	2	78	---	---	---	---	78
1925	---	102	21	122	---	3	87	---	---	---	---	87
1926	---	83	33	116	---	6	92	---	---	---	---	92
1927	---	90	18	108	---	5	85	---	---	---	---	85
1928	---	109	18	127	---	6	95	---	---	---	---	95
1929	---	120	25	145	---	6	110	---	---	---	---	110
1930	0	126	29	156	---	6	100	---	---	---	---	100
1931	---	79	50	129	---	5	91	82	7	---	2	91
1932	---	76	33	109	---	3	75	66	7	---	1	75
1933	5/	119	31	150	---	4	104	89	12	---	3	104
1934	---	110	42	152	---	5	115	97	13	---	5	115
1935	5/	120	31	152	---	5	128	112	10	---	5	128
1936	---	135	19	154	---	6	119	106	7	---	6	119
1937	5/	175	29	204	---	7	148	134	7	---	7	148
1938	1	107	49	157	---	5	91	82	4	---	5	91
1939	3	79	61	143	---	6	106	97	4	---	5	106
1940	5/	97	31	129	---	4	67	62	2	---	2	67
1941	4	44	57	104	---	3	69	63	2	---	3	69
1942	2	8	33	43	1	5/	6/12	11	5/	---	1	12
1943	5	5/	32	37	2	5/	6/12	10	0	---	2	12
1944	3	2	27	31	1	5/	10	8	0	---	2	10
1945	10	5/	20	31	1	5/	23	18	2	---	2	23
1946	11	36	7	54	5/	1	36	32	5/	---	3	36
1947	13	122	17	151	2	5	106	87	5	---	14	106
1948	17	133	38	188	3	8	130	102	9	---	20	130
1949	22	65	47	135	3	8	103	84	10	2	7	103
1950	23	112	21	157	5/	8	109	92	5	4	8	109
1951	13	30	39	82	1	4	61	54	1	4	2	61
1952	23	30	16	69	5/	1	52	44	5/	3	3	51
1953	43	23	16	82	5/	5/	51	43	5/	4	4	51
1954	33	36	31	100	5/	5/	48	42	1	3	3	48
1955	10	21	51	82	2	2	51	43	5/	4	4	51
1956	13	31	29	73	5/	1	51	44	5/	4	3	51
1957 7/	21	29	20	70	5/	1	6/43	35	---	4	3	43
1958 7/			30									

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data. 2/ Includes small quantity of shipments to U. S. territories in 1947 and 1949. 3/ As tung oil is imported free of duty, all imports are considered as imports for consumption. Hence, reexports must be subtracted to obtain the domestic disappearance. 4/ Includes a negligible quantity used in soap in 1933, 1934, and 1936. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ Reported factory consumption, which exceeds the computed domestic disappearance. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 24.--Castor oil, dehydrated: Supply, domestic disappearance, and utilization, 1942-57 1/ 2/

Year	Supply			Domestic disappearance	Utilization in nonfood products						
					Drying-oil products						
	Production from imported materials	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total		Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins	Other	Total	Other	Total 3/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1942	43	8	50	43	39	2	---	2	43	0	43
1943	4/18	8	25	16	13	5/	---	3	16	0	16
1944	76	10	85	75	70	1	---	3	74	2	75
1945	45	10	55	48	44	1	---	3	48	1	48
1946	27	7	34	29	26	1	---	1	28	1	29
1947	30	5	35	29	28	1	---	1	29	0	29
1948	42	6	48	42	40	1	---	5/	41	2	42
1949	37	6	43	37	32	2	1	3	37	0	37
1950	50	6	56	48	40	3	1	3	48	0	48
1951	22	8	31	26	21	5/	2	3	26	0	26
1952	16	5	21	17	14	5/	2	5/	17	0	17
1953	17	4	21	16	13	5/	2	---	16	0	16
1954	18	5	23	18	14	---	3	2	18	0	18
1955	22	6/2	24	21	21	---	---	---	---	---	21
1956	21	4	25	21	21	---	---	---	---	---	21
1957 7/	17	3	20	19	19	---	---	---	---	---	19
1958 7/		2									

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data.

2/ Not reported prior to July 1942 but probably included in castor oil, crude, No. 1 and No. 3; first half of 1942 was estimated.

3/ Includes negligible quantity reported used in soap in 1943-48.

4/ Apparent production based on reported factory consumption, change in stocks and net foreign trade.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

6/ Stocks December 31, 1954 were 4 million pounds. Beginning January 1955, excludes quantities held by consuming factories.

7/ Preliminary.

Table 25.- Fish oils: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1912-57 1/

Year	Supply				Disposition		Use in shortening	Utilization in nonfood products							
	Production from domestic materials 2/	Imports	Stocks, Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments 3/	Domestic disappearance		Soap	Drying-oil products				Foots and loss	Other	Total
									Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Other	Total 4/			
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1912	36	4	---	40	9	31	---	11	---	---	---	(6)	---	(14)	31
1913	---	4	---	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1914	19	3	---	22	1	21	---	9	---	---	---	(4)	---	(8)	21
1915	---	3	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1916	24	14	---	38	1	37	---	13	---	---	---	(7)	---	(17)	37
1917	23	13	---	36	1	35	---	13	---	---	---	(7)	---	(15)	35
1918	14	13	---	27	4	23	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1919	23	4	---	27	8	19	---	8	---	---	---	(4)	---	(7)	19
1920	38	4	31	74	3	33	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1921	56	1	38	95	1	71	---	24	---	---	---	14	---	33	71
1922	63	2	23	89	5	55	---	40	---	---	---	11	---	5	55
1923	75	5	30	110	1	78	---	22	---	---	---	16	---	41	78
1924	60	6	31	96	5/	68	---	21	---	---	---	14	---	34	68
1925	91	5	28	125	1	93	---	41	---	---	---	19	---	33	93
1926	72	15	31	118	1	75	---	52	---	---	---	15	---	9	75
1927	69	40	42	151	1	91	---	71	---	---	---	18	---	2	91
1928	79	41	59	179	1	135	15	89	---	---	---	27	---	5	120
1929	103	38	43	184	1	109	15	63	---	---	---	22.	---	10	95
1930	99	31	73	203	1	76	0	61	---	---	---	15	---	5/	76
1931	64	33	126	222	2	119	17	58	12	15	5/	27	2	16	103
1932	85	16	101	203	1	92	12	49	8	12	5/	20	1	11	81
1933	129	6	109	244	6	128	5	52	9	13	5/	23	1	43	119
1934	216	2	110	329	7	152	11	65	12	13	5/	26	1	50	141
1935	228	1	170	399	3	232	28	110	19	14	1	34	3	57	204
1936	266	1	164	432	2	269	40	128	24	16	1	41	3	57	229
1937	196	1	161	358	2	249	21	124	28	17	1	46	2	57	228
1938	202	1	106	309	3	161	17	80	16	14	1	31	1	32	143
1939	238	1	146	385	2	215	20	115	26	17	1	44	4	33	195
1940	162	5/	167	329	4	193	11	89	31	15	1	47	5/	46	182
1941	211	6	132	350	3	204	6	69	41	15	1	57	5/	72	198
1942	148	9	143	300	8	148	6	50	23	5	4	32	0	60	142
1943	168	14	144	325	13	177	13	45	27	1	6	34	0	86	165
1944	206	12	135	354	9	179	3	51	38	2	7	47	0	78	176
1945	180	13	166	359	17	255	3	114	43	6	9	58	0	79	251
1946	146	3	87	235	4	131	1	40	36	5	7	48	0	42	130
1947	121	3	100	224	11	156	0	43	34	5	8	47	0	66	156
1948	124	19	57	201	12	94	0	35	27	5	8	40	0	18	94
1949	129	16	95	239	39	122	0	10	15	4	7	26	0	87	122
1950	164	9	78	252	76	122	8	1	21	4	8	33	0	79	114
1951	136	12	54	203	50	90	2	0	22	2	5	28	0	60	88
1952	122	11	63	196	46	84	0	0	32	1	3	36	0	48	84
1953	154	3	66	223	108	67	0	0	31	5/	2	33	0	33	66
1954	164	4	48	216	142	22	0	0	20	1	2	23	0	-1	22
1955	189	8	53	250	143	28	0	0	13	---	21	34	0	-5	28
1956	204	2	79	286	143	74	0	5/	14	---	18	32	0	42	74
1957 6/	158	2	70	230	115	64	0	0	12	---	21	33	0	32	64
1958 6/			50												

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data. 2/ Includes production in Alaska. 3/ Includes some exports under voluntary relief programs in 1947 and 1948.
4/ 1912-30 assumed to equal 20 percent of total domestic disappearance. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 26.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of December, calendar years 1955-57

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/				Stocks			
	Average 1937-41	1955	1956	1957	December 31 1954	1955	1956	1957
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	1,780.2	1,382.9	1,409.9	1,421.7	378.6	163.1	25.1	87.3
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,223.6	2,452.0	2,559.0	2,368.0	104.1	147.0	111.6	101.2
Beef fats	213.4	282.8	321.3	318.4	14.1	19.4	22.2	21.8
Total edible animal fats	3,217.2	4,117.7	4,290.2	4,108.1	496.8	329.5	158.9	210.3
Corn oil	155.2	268.1	272.1	273.2	18.6	23.8	22.5	17.1
Cottonseed oil	1,471.9	1,810.4	1,825.8	1,565.4	814.0	570.4	415.7	256.7
Olive oil, edible	5.6	3.2	1.3	4.8	5.9	2.3	2.8	3.6
Peanut oil	87.2	18.5	83.1	99.0	12.0	4.9	11.3	14.1
Soybean oil	418.8	2,826.7	3,200.4	3,475.0	175.9	217.9	233.1	406.0
Total edible vegetable oils	2,138.7	4,926.9	5,382.7	5,417.4	1,026.4	819.3	685.4	697.5
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,167.2	2,915.6	3,151.7	2,968.4	261.9	299.2	353.0	278.5
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	20.1	18.9	21.4	16.0
Fish oil	201.9	189.4	204.5	158.4	52.5	79.3	69.5	50.1
Marine mammal oil	35.9	---	---	---	10.1	23.6	31.8	26.1
Olive oil, inedible and foots	5/	---	---	---	2.8	3.3	.8	.6
Coconut oil	298.4	430.7	422.5	425.4	79.1	89.1	86.0	69.1
Total soap fats	1,703.4	3,535.7	3,778.7	3,552.2	426.4	513.4	562.5	440.4
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	6/	22.4	20.7	17.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	2.1
Linseed oil	277.3	618.2	621.1	566.0	222.4	167.6	153.5	125.8
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	4.3	5.6	4.2	2.8
Tung oil	1.3	10.2	13.2	20.6	51.5	28.5	20.0	30.1
Total drying oils	278.6	650.8	655.0	603.9	282.3	205.3	181.2	160.8
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	5.4	1.7	2.1	1.0	5.2	1.7	1.3	2.3
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3 7/	90.4	27.9	3.9	-4.9	25.8	35.2	24.8	30.8
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.1
Other vegetable oils	76.4	39.0	30.9	51.6	36.3	25.7	25.9	22.9
Total	172.2	68.6	36.9	47.7	68.9	64.2	54.3	58.1
Grand total 8/ 9/	8,659.5	13,299.6	14,143.6	13,729.2	2,300.8	1,931.7	1,642.3	1,567.1
From domestic materials	8,207.5	12,818.6	13,696.5	13,291.5				
From imported materials	452.0	481.0	447.1	437.7				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Shortening	1,422.4	1,975.4	1,842.4	1,807.6	122.8	143.0	122.0	120.3
Margarine	354.3	1,332.9	1,368.8	1,460.5	27.3	23.7	27.6	26.4
Mono-and di-glycerides (edible)	10/	83.8	81.7	81.9	2.7	3.7	3.9	3.7
Fatty acids	10/	516.6	544.6	494.3	75.1	11/55.7	60.7	60.6
Tall oil	29.6	584.2	598.2	546.7	46.3	73.6	93.7	107.2

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in 1955 totaled 2,140.2; 1956 totaled 2,255.5; 1957 totaled 2,079.6 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production, Agricultural Marketing Service (computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks).

5/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

6/ Not reported separately.

7/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.

8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

9/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 1,149 million pounds in 1937-41; 374 million pounds in 1955; 352 million pounds in 1956, and 340 million pounds in 1957.

10/ Not available.

11/ Data exclude quantities held by consuming factories.

Table 27.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil, calendar years 1955-57

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	Average 1937-41	1955	1956	1957	Average 1937-41	1955	1956	1957
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	3.8	0.7	.7	.7	9.5	228.9	182.2	13.2
Lard	3/	3/	---	---	272.7	619.6	671.7	562.6
Beef fats	3.9	.1	2.2	2.0	7.2	34.2	38.9	13.2
Total, edible animal fats	7.7	.8	2.9	2.7	289.4	882.6	892.8	589.0
Cottonseed oil 2/	72.1	---	---	---	11.0	602.6	618.8	411.6
Cottonseed (17.0 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	6.8	4.4	3.7
Olive oil, edible	48.5	52.4	44.7	48.7	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	16.1	30.3	1.4	---	2.4	.7	5.7	23.1
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.8	19.4
Soybean oil	7.0	---	---	---	10.5	134.5	679.2	684.8
Soybeans (18.3 percent) 4/	---	3/	3/	3/	30.9	744.9	761.7	965.7
Other vegetable oils 2/	39.7	8.2	7.0	8.2	14.7	31.4	31.3	12.7
Total, edible vegetable oils	183.4	90.9	53.1	56.9	69.5	1,520.8	2,104.9	2,121.0
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible	7.7	1.9	.8	2.7	1.5	1,132.3	1,376.1	1,282.6
Greases	---	1.3	.4	.4	4.5	163.8	117.2	101.2
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	2.6	15.5	11.6	7.9	2.7	142.7	142.6	115.2
Marine mammal oils	25.4	52.1	43.4	37.7	2.9	.4	.7	1.6
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil	25.7	2.4	1.1	.2	---	11.4	21.2	11.3
Palm oil	301.2	44.2	28.3	18.6	17.3	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	362.6	117.4	85.6	67.5	28.9	1,450.6	1,657.8	1,511.9
Babassu Kernels (63 percent)	---	11.0	---	---	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	362.8	145.3	196.8	182.4	33.4	9.0	9.9	10.2
Copra (63 percent)	335.9	423.1	420.8	406.1	27.8	.6	3/	.1
Palm kernel oil	28.8	45.8	40.7	49.7	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	727.5	625.2	658.3	638.2	61.2	9.6	9.9	10.3
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.7 percent)	351.7	3/	3/	.1	---	93.3	170.0	192.0
Linseed oil	.1	3/	---	---	3.3	147.2	97.7	139.7
Oiticica oil	16.0	12.9	9.5	9.7	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	100.4	21.4	31.3	29.2	5.0	3.6	1.7	1.0
Total	468.2	34.3	40.8	39.0	8.3	244.1	269.4	332.7
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	2.7	8.8	8.3	9.3	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	.5	95.3	88.8	121.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	2.9
Castor beans (45 percent)	95.0	41.1	19.9	15.5	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	46.7	20.2	15.0	15.1	---	.3	.4	.4
Neat's-foot oil and stock	---	---	---	---	.6	.6	.4	.5
Rapeseed oil	10.3	6.3	4.2	4.7	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	3.0	7.7	8.2	7.3	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	70.7	.4	.1	.1	7.3	10.4	22.5	25.4
Total	228.9	179.8	144.5	173.4	8.9	12.5	24.6	29.2
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine 5/	1.9	.1	.1	1.6	1.3	6.6	7.1	7.7
Shortening 2/	1.4	3/	---	---	8.0	42.4	12.2	16.9
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	---	6/	6/	25.5
Salad products 7/	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	2.4	3.0
Soap	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	30.8	23.1	24.6	28.0
Fatty acids	---	.6	1.1	.9	---	17.3	26.7	22.7
Total	6.1	1.8	2.3	3.7	40.1	91.9	73.0	103.8
Grand total 8/	1,984.6	1,050.5	985.6	981.5	506.3	4,212.1	5,032.7	4,698.1
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	1.7	48.3	44.4	51.6

1/ Includes shipments of butter, lard and manufactured products to U. S. Territories, re-exports of tung oil.
2/ Includes exports from CCC holdings that are not reported by Census.
3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
4/ 1937-41, 15 percent.
5/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
6/ Included in "Other vegetable oils," edible.
7/ Includes mayonnaise and salad dressing.
8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 28.- Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951-58

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Total food fats and oils 1/										
1951	3,432	5,259	8,691	590	1,054	2,387	4,586	6,973	581	854	1,435
1952	3,560	5,356	8,916	880	1,453	2,502	4,595	7,097	485	625	1,110
1953	3,589	5,503	9,092	1,589	1,993	2,597	4,854	7,451	590	1,035	1,625
1954	3,636	5,822	9,458	1,607	1,522	2,713	5,059	7,772	1,018	1,347	2,365
1955	4,169	6,371	10,540	960	1,193	2,755	5,018	7,773	1,188	1,787	2,975
1956	4,106	6,473	10,579	760	863	2,771	4,961	7,732	1,235	1,683	2,918
1957	4,059			694	900	2,834			1,019		
1958											
	Butter (actual weight), except farm										
1951	304	851	1,155	114	14	403	752	1,155	1	2	3
1952	362	1,016	1,378	111	86	387	765	1,152	1	13	14
1953	410	1,054	1,464	323	294	426	828	1,255	13	31	45
1954	385	982	1,367	489	342	489	882	1,371	43	147	190
1955	408	1,007	1,415	295	132	479	901	1,380	92	148	240
1956	404	1,005	1,409	90	29	459	878	1,337	7	11	18
1957	419			145	86	475			3		
1958											
	Lard, except farm										
1951	1,037	1,597	2,634	57	120	669	1,133	1,803	304	447	751
1952	998	1,263	2,261	143	242	700	1,148	1,848	200	314	515
1953	779	1,249	2,028	42	76	601	963	1,564	145	311	456
1954	917	1,446	2,363	50	124	609	1,142	1,751	234	353	587
1955	1,044	1,588	2,632	75	184	657	1,208	1,864	279	441	719
1956	924	1,503	2,427	123	101	746	1,146	1,892	200	389	590
1957	860			69	101	662			166		
1958											
	Beef fats 2/										
1951	49	124	173	7	12	38	98	136	7	28	35
1952	62	156	218	10	13	50	132	182	8	30	38
1953	84	180	264	8	13	64	158	222	16	25	41
1954	91	189	280	10	17	72	170	242	11	21	33
1955	97	215	312	15	18	81	194	274	13	31	44
1956	106	214	321	10	24	87	216	303	6	8	14
1957	104			17	25	91			4		
1958											
	Total edible vegetable oils 3/ 4/										
1951	2,042	2,687	4,729	413	909	1,285	2,651	3,935	261	330	591
1952	2,138	2,920	5,058	615	1,112	1,386	2,603	3,939	254	214	469
1953	2,317	3,019	5,336	1,215	1,611	1,549	2,978	4,526	374	594	967
1954	2,244	3,205	5,449	1,059	1,039	1,601	2,931	4,531	672	760	1,432
1955	2,620	3,561	6,181	575	859	1,555	2,751	4,306	787	1,133	1,920
1956	2,671	3,751	6,422	536	708	1,497	2,782	4,280	1,002	1,214	2,216
1957	2,677			463	688	1,641			810		
1958											

Continued -

Table 28.--Food Fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951 to date - Continued

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Cottonseed oil 4/										
1951	933	797	1,729	193	536	545	859	1,404	45	82	126
1952	915	925	1,840	393	825	459	703	1,162	23	31	55
1953	973	1,133	2,106	1,016	1,336	605	1,220	1,824	48	353	402
1954	831	892	1,723	896	802	630	913	1,543	296	402	716
1955	958	935	1,893	361	609	524	860	1,384	186	431	617
1956	873	753	1,626	254	437	501	806	1,307	188	239	427
1957	782			146	281	501			146		
	Soybean oil 4/										
1951	979	1,632	2,611	171	328	621	1,529	2,150	201	237	437
1952	1,102	1,754	2,856	194	254	812	1,650	2,462	230	183	413
1953	1,190	1,576	2,767	174	242	824	1,502	2,326	298	190	488
1954	1,294	2,083	3,377	127	199	846	1,762	2,609	376	340	716
1955	1,544	2,339	3,883	179	219	904	1,635	2,539	601	696	1,297
1956	1,669	2,699	4,368	227	238	857	1,707	2,565	800	944	1,744
1957	1,761			286	376	1,008			663		
	Corn oil										
1951	74	149	223	12	15	70	152	222	5/	---	5/
1952	84	174	258	12	22	75	179	254	---	---	---
1953	85	167	252	16	20	81	172	253	---	---	---
1954	88	180	268	15	18	86	180	265	---	---	---
1955	89	181	270	19	23	85	182	267	---	---	---
1956	92	183	275	23	18	96	186	282	---	---	---
1957	90			16	13	92					

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data.

2/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleostearine.

3/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of olive oil.

4/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

5/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 29.- Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1951-57

Commodity and year beginning	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July 1	Feb. 1	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June	July-Jan.	Feb.-June	July-June
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Linseed oil											
1951	395	214	609	679	705	357	228	585	12	16	28
1952	335	171	507	675	682	326	233	559	2	1	3
1953	332	218	551	619	531	308	214	522	113	190	303
1954	427	205	632	361	214	295	226	521	264	54	318
1955	431	264	695	139	168	321	231	552	82	58	140
1956	340	192	532	142	150	310	187	497	22	56	78
1957	363			99	128	253			81		
	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-Jan.	Feb.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
Inedible tallow and grease											
1951	770	1,499	2,268	340	353	535	1,015	1,550	223	497	720
1952	843	1,773	2,616	340	411	508	1,015	1,523	265	805	1,070
1953	911	1,750	2,661	363	307	556	1,017	1,574	411	775	1,186
1954	944	1,894	2,839	268	275	540	1,045	1,584	399	866	1,265
1955	1,046	2,098	3,145	260	313	539	1,069	1,607	456	1,038	1,494
1956	1,049	1,958	3,007	306	360	553	1,094	1,647	443	988	1,431
1957	978			239	277	570			370		
Coconut oil 1/											
1951	201	345	546	82	92	178	353	531	13	29	42
1952	211	356	566	55	53	206	343	549	7	9	16
1953	211	365	576	56	86	177	385	563	4	7	11
1954	200	382	582	59	81	173	361	535	4	5	10
1955	206	390	596	96	98	200	407	607	3	6	9
1956	231	371	601	75	89	213	397	611	3	6	9
1957	238			57	68	222			5		
Castor oil 1/											
1951	43	127	171	33	26	51	125	176	2/	2/	1
1952	62	143	206	27	30	59	128	187	2/	2/	1
1953	40	80	120	46	48	37	99	136	2/	1	1
1954	44	100	144	29	31	41	87	128	2/	1	1
1955	49	72	120	43	46	45	78	123	1	2	2
1956	38	83	121	38	26	48	84	133	1	2	3
1957	N.A.			22	32	N.A.			2/		
	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.	Nov. 1	Feb. 1	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.	Nov.-Jan.	Feb.-Oct.	Nov.-Oct.
Tung oil 1/											
1951	14	31	45	16	16	13	38	51	1	1	1
1952	23	33	56	9	19	13	37	50	2/	2/	2/
1953	38	43	81	15	36	16	33	49	2/	2/	2/
1954	20	20	40	47	53	13	38	51	2/	4	4
1955	9	25	34	32	28	14	38	52	2/	1	1
1956	25	37	62	13	25	12	37	49	2/	1	1
1957	N.A.			25	33	N.A.			2/		

1/ Production includes imports of oil. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 30.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49 = 100				
	February		1957	1958	
	1956	1957	December	January	February
All fats and oils	69	75	74	73	74
All fats and oils, except butter	60	67	65	64	65
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	70	78	76	75	76
Vegetable oils, domestic	65	68	65	65	64
Vegetable oils, foreign	64	72	82	79	79
Grouped by use:					
Butter	85	88	89	88	88
Butter, seasonally adjusted	83	86	82	86	86
Lard	54	75	60	59	65
Food fats other than butter	63	73	65	65	67
Food fats other than butter and lard	67	72	68	68	67
All edible fats and oils	74	82	77	77	77
Soap fats	52	53	63	60	60
Drying oils	64	68	71	70	69
Other industrial	56	61	65	63	62
All industrial	56	58	65	63	63
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	67	72	67	68	67
Refined	74	78	71	71	71
End products	80	90	86	86	86

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 31.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	February		1957	1958	
		1956	1957	December	January	February
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	122.50	185.00	111.25	105.00	110.00
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	146.62	151.25	177.50	181.00	179.50
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	46.20	58.60	50.50	51.20	49.90
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.47	3.34	3.42	3.34	3.20
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	3.07	2.95	3.01	2.95	2.84
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points 1/	100 lb.	19.38	18.50	19.00	21.25	21.88
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	11.75	11.10	10.80	9.79	9.64
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.53	2.45	2.28	2.26	2.25
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.45	2.35	2.19	2.17	2.18
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.25	2.25	2.06	2.05	2.05
		Oilseed Meals 2/				
Copra meal, Los Angeles 3/	Short ton	67.95	64.70	57.20	58.90	57.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	52.60	55.75	56.30	57.30	60.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	63.65	67.70	68.45	68.10	70.30
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	54.75	55.90	49.60	50.90	52.25
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	78.60	73.25	74.10	75.25	76.55
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	51.25	49.60	49.80	52.60	55.10
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	60.40	58.30	55.40	55.25	58.40
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur	Short ton	49.40	46.90	43.90	43.75	46.90

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses. 2/ Bagged carlots, except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk. 3/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

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